

THE
HOUSE
OF
HARRISON.

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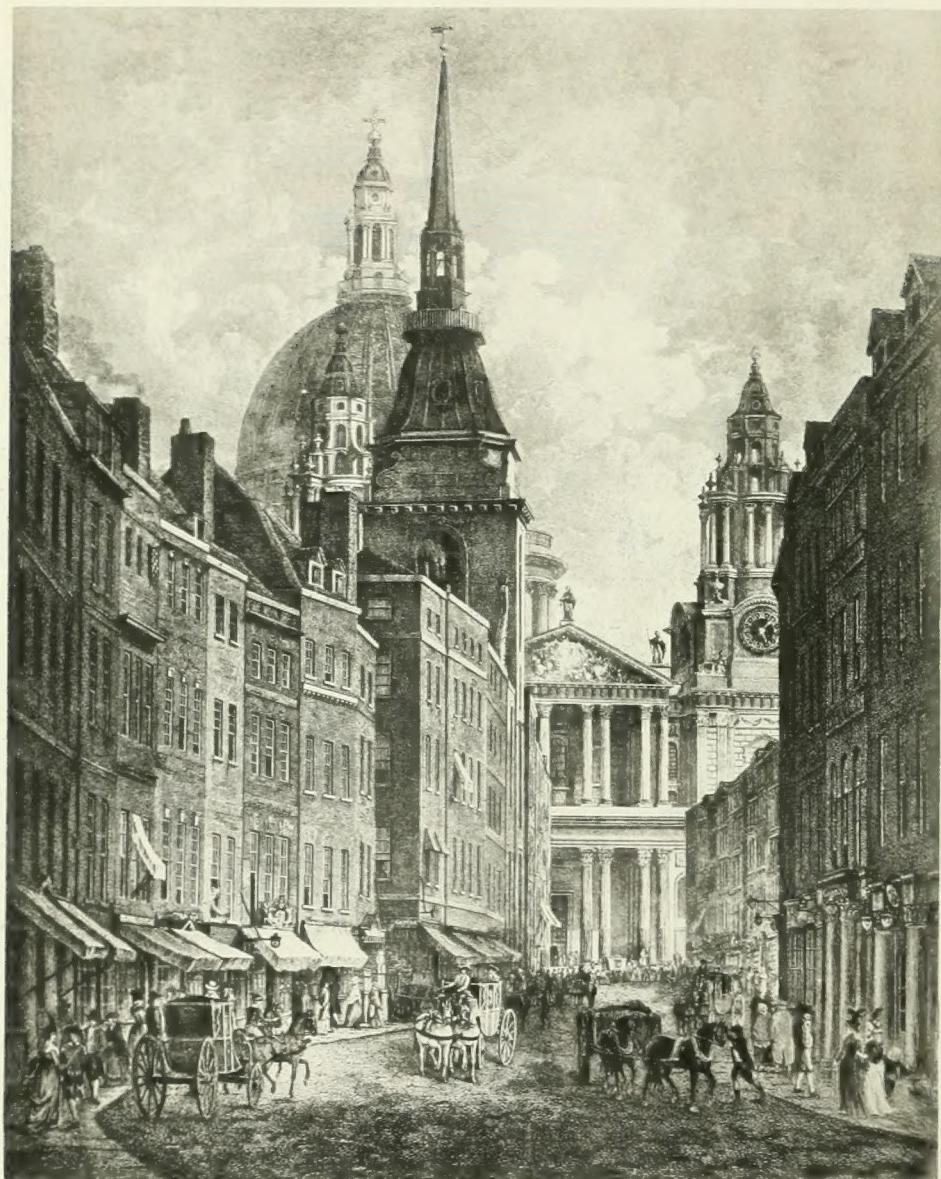
THE HOUSE OF HARRISON

The proceeds of the sale of this book (price Five Shillings net), will be applied to the purposes of the "Printers' Pension Corporation" through the Branch known as "Harrisons' Auxiliary," particulars of which will be found at page 61.



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*A View of Ludgate Street in the 18th Century.
Showing the Church of St. Martin Ludgate.*
(From a line engraving published in 1795.)

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THE

House of Harrison

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF
THE FAMILY AND FIRM
OF HARRISON AND SONS
PRINTERS TO THE KING



BY APPOINTMENT.

492685

6.6.49

LONDON

Harrison and Sons

45 PALL MALL, S.W.

1914

Z
325
H3H3

*“Nisi Dominus aedificaverit domum:
in vanum laboraverunt qui
aedificant eam.”*

PREFACE

FROM time to time various accounts have been published of the work or the history of the firm of Harrison and Sons, compiled generally from information gathered by some interviewer or newspaper correspondent. The recollections of the late Mr. James William Harrison, extending over a period of eighty years, have always been particularly valuable as well as interesting, for during this period great progress and development have been made. We have thought that the many scattered references might well be collected and digested, and an authorized account of the Firm be put forth. Shakespeare makes one of his characters say,—

“Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school ; and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and tally, thou hast caused printing to be used ; and contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill.”

Times have changed since words like those could be said, and our ideas of education and printing have changed with them. The enormity of building paper-mills has fortunately never ceased and typography with its art and mystery has more than justified its existence as a handmaid of learning ; and when the King appoints “Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty,” it may be claimed that, so far from printing being contrary to the King, his crown and dignity, it has proved to be a loyal subject and a devoted servant, and so has well justified Royal Patronage. It is under the phrase, “The House of Harrison” that his present Majesty, King George V., has before now referred to the Firm (*v. p. 17*), and it is therefore advisedly under this title that we give the following collection of notes and memoirs.

It will be noticed that of the two members of the family who have compiled these notes, one is within the Firm and one without. It is the

intention of the Firm that nothing contained herein should savour of undue advertisement. And when complimentary references have been made to their achievements in the past or their ambitions in the future, it is hoped that they will be correctly attributed to the appreciation of the more independent of the two compilers, and that the Firm themselves will be acquitted of any charge of "stepping o'er the bounds of modesty."

If there is one class of interested readers to which we might hope these pages to appeal, it would be the younger scions of the House. There is often with the elders of a family a certain number of traditions and oft-told tales, a répertoire in each generation of recollections which may or may not happen to get perpetuated, and which, if perpetuated, might tend to get embellished gradually beyond recognition. However, *litera scripta manet*, the written record may help to crystallize into a definite and permanent shape what was before only floating so to speak in solution ; and crystals so collected may give a starting-point for further research, and may be taken up in other hands either for analytical or synthetical treatment. These pages then we would write more especially for the members of the younger generation, as with them lies the promise of the future, and with them lies the future of the House.

C. R. HARRISON, B.Sc.

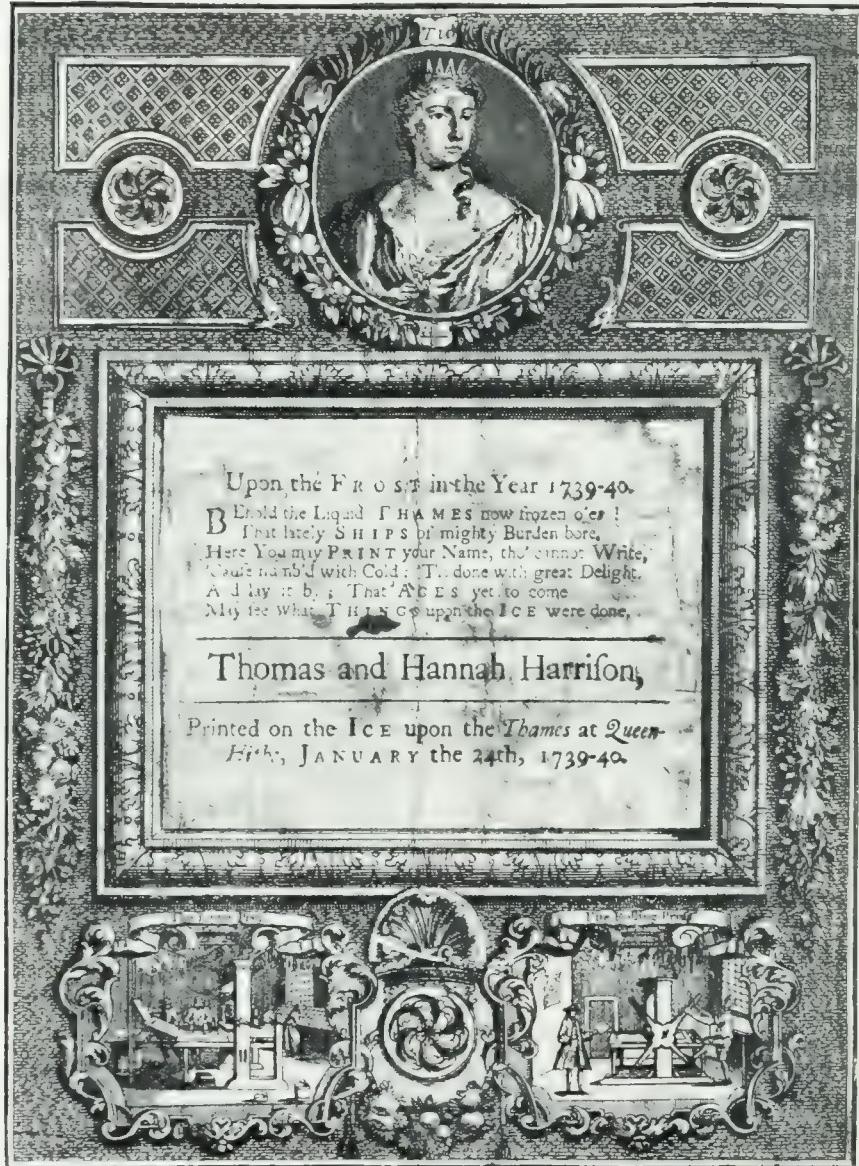
H. G. HARRISON, M.A.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	V
I.—THE BELLS OF ST. MARTIN'S	1
II.—THE FAMILY AND THE FIRM	2
III.—THE LONDON GAZETTE	11
IV.—THE FOREIGN OFFICE	18
V.—A LONDON APPRENTICE	23
VI.—THE WAR OFFICE	27
VII.—ORIENTAL AND CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT	30
VIII.—POSTAGE STAMPS	36
IX.—BOOKSELLING AND PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT	41
X.—NOTABLE WORKS	45
XI.—BRICKS AND MORTAR	49
XII.—POLITICS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS... ...	57
XIII.—CITY OF WESTMINSTER	63
XIV.—IN THE LAW COURTS	66
XV.—TESTIMONIALS	71
XVI.—“THE BRITISH EMPIRE, UNLIMITED”	72
XVII.—AN OLD TREATY	74
XVIII.—THE HARRISONS OF HURST AND FINCHAMPSTEAD ...	77
XIX.—PEDIGREES	80
XX.—PERSONALIA	85
XXI.—LODDON RECTORY	97
XXII.—SOME EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LOVE LETTERS ...	99
XXIII.—A NINETEENTH CENTURY LETTER	104
XXIV.—ODDMENTS AND ODDITIES	107
XXV.—HOUSEKEEPING IN 1820	113
XXVI.—A FEW NAMES FROM OLD LEDGERS	115
XXVII.—THE BELLS OF ST. MARTIN'S	117
BOOKS REFERRED TO	119

ILLUSTRATIONS

	FRONTISPICE PAGE
ST. PAUL'S AND ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE, IN 1795 ...	...
A RELIC OF THOS. AND HANNAH HARRISON (1739)...	...
DEVICE OF RICHARD HARRISON (1557) ...	...
TITLE PAGE OF A BOOK PRINTED BY J. HARRISON (1760)...	...
PLACARD PRINTED BY J. HARRISON (1812) ...	...
A TRADE CIRCULAR OF J. HARRISON & SON (1824) ...	...
THOMAS HARRISON (<i>circa</i> 1785) ...	...
"THE LONDON GAZETTE" (1776) ...	...
"THE LONDON GAZETTE" OFFICE (1854) ...	...
THOS. RICH ^{D.} HARRISON (1869)...	...
OLD HOUSES, 59-60 PALL MALL (1905) ...	...
TITLE PAGE OF DIETRICHSEN & HANNAY'S ALMANAC (1863) ...	...
A LEAD CISTERN (1740) ...	...
PRINTING OFFICE, ORCHARD STREET, WESTMINSTER (1828) ...	} 49
OLD POTTERY ...	50
OLD COINS AND TOBACCO PIPES ...	51
MAY'S BUILDINGS (1894) ...	52
BEDFORDBURY (1899) ...	54
WESTMINSTER SESSIONS HOUSE (1805) ...	63
THE PRIME MINISTER AT HARRISON'S PRINTING OFFICE ...	72
ARMS OF HARRISON OF HURST ...	77
TOMB OF SIR R. HARRISON (1683) ...	78
THOMAS HARRISON (1879) ...	91
JAMES WILLIAM HARRISON (1901) ...	94
JAMES HARRISON (<i>circa</i> 1805) ...	99



A RELIC OF THOS AND HANNAH HARRISON.
The Parents of the Founders of the Firm of Harrison and Sons

THE BELLS OF ST. MARTIN'S

IT was on June 1st, 1738, that a youth named Thomas Harrison was apprenticed at Stationers' Hall to Mr. Edward Owen, of Amen Corner, Ludgate Hill, the Confidential Government Printer, the sum of £20 being paid by way of consideration or premium.

Five years later his brother, James Harrison, was apprenticed to Edward Say, another printer resident in Warwick Lane, close by. The two boys, whose ages were respectively 15 and 13, had come from the town of Reading. Whether, like Dick Whittington, they had trudged up to London on foot we do not know, nor whether the lights of London and the chiming of the church bells may have appealed to their young imaginations, as to Whittington's, with a romantic promise of the strenuous life to come ; but this at least we know, that the two brothers took up their residence with their respective masters in Warwick Lane, in the Parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and there within the sound of the bells of St. Martin's they both served their seven years' apprenticeship ; and there, their term of service being completed, they both, first in partnership with their late masters and afterwards independently on their own account, carried on business as printers for the rest of their days. There also, in the vaults beneath St. Martin's Church, they both were buried.

It is from James, the younger, that the business succession to the present firm of Harrison & Sons is traced. In the Church Registers we find recorded the births of all his children, and several of his grandchildren, for it was not until his son, another James, had reached middle life that the family removed from the immediate neighbourhood of St. Martin's, Ludgate, to a new home within the precincts of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

THE FAMILY AND THE FIRM

As far back as the middle of the 16th century the surname of Harrison was not unknown in the annals of printing; for there was a Richard Harrison standing 44th in the list of 94 freemen "of the mystery and art of printing" contained in the Charter of the Stationers' Company (1557). He was Underwarden of the Company in 1562, and had licence to print the Bible in English, having previously been fined "viiis." (eight shillings) for printing the Bible without a licence. Most of the printers of his day adopted a device or trade mark by which their work might be known. That of Richard Harrison was extremely quaint. A reproduction is given below.



DEVICE OF RICHARD HARRISON (1557).
(Hare rye sun.)

Camden in his *Remaines* (1629) says:—

"This species of picture-writing was brought from Picardy in France, after the victories of Ed. III., and that they were so entertained here, although they were most ridiculous, by all degrees, by the learned and unlearned, that he was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft, and picture it accordingly; whereupon who did not busie his brain to hammer out his device upon this forge."

Professor Arber's *Reprint of the Records of the Stationers' Company* gives other bearers of the name practising in the same trade—Lucas Harrison (1559–1578), John Harrison (free 1556), at the Sign of the White Greyhound, St. Paul's Churchyard, and afterwards at

Paternoster Row, John Harrison the younger (free 1569) and another John Harrison (free 1600). The name of Harrison was associated with the issue of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* and with some of the first publications of Shakespeare. To Master Harrison (senior) was assigned, June 25th, 1594, *Venus and Adonis*, which had been published in the previous year by Richard Field; and he also published *Lucrece* the same year (*v. Mumby, Romance of Bookselling*, p. 103, note, and p. 118). If we cannot prove any family connection with these, it is at least interesting to see how the family name has been connected with the annals of the trade in the distant past.

According to J. B. Nichols (*Literary Anecdotes*, 1784) there was a very limited number of printing presses in the country at the beginning of the thirties in the 18th century. Of these he professes to give a full list. In Warwick Lane, the street in which the two young Harrisons were established a few years later, the list gives the name of only one printer—Roberts—and he is scheduled amongst those "known to be well affected to His Majesty King George"; there was a neighbouring printer in Paternoster Row—Grantham by name—but he was a non-juror, and the *Daily Courant* was printed at Amen Corner, by one Buckley.

The family whose history it is our present business to trace undoubtedly came from Reading. Looking further back their traditions point to the Harrisons of Hurst and Finchampstead in the County of Berks; and tradition has a strong claim for recognition. A recent antiquarian writer has said, "In all departments of history we are now learning that there is usually more basis of fact underlying traditions than historians were formerly wont to admit." There was a Sir Richard Harrison, Knight, in the time of Charles I and Charles II, who was a zealous supporter of the King throughout the Civil War, for he raised two troops of horse and maintained them at his own expense and suffered sundry fines and penalties for his loyalty during the Commonwealth. It was from him, according to tradition, that the family is descended. The present writer has been unable to trace an unbroken line. But it is known that for four generations at least, the arms of Harrison of Hurst have been in use. In Stationers' Hall there hangs at the present day a shield bearing these arms which was erected during the Mastership of James Harrison in 1828. The late Mr. Thomas Harrison is believed to have fully verified the pedigree, though his papers and

records were unfortunately afterwards destroyed in a fire. Some account of the Harrisons of Hurst is given in a succeeding chapter, together with the pedigree so far as it has been traced, and it is hoped that some member of the family may ere long successfully carry the inquiry to the point of completing the family tree.

Sir Richard Harrison, who died in 1683, had thirteen sons and two daughters, and having dissipated most of his wealth through his devotion to the Loyalist cause, he may well have found it impossible to provide for his numerous progeny in such a manner as would enable them to maintain their status as "Landed Gentry." How many grandchildren there were is not known, but it is recorded that Dorothy, Sir Richard's wife, who died in 1690, left by her Will £50 to each of her grandsons to apprentice him to some trade.

In the first half of the 17th century there had been no such marked distinction between the Land Owning Class and the Trading Class as prevailed somewhat later, and it was quite a common thing for county families and even noblemen to apprentice their sons to a trade.

After the Fire of London the titled families, who had previously had their town houses in the heart of the city, re-erected them farther west round St. James's, and this distinction of class began to grow up but was not fully established until the reign of Queen Anne. The time we are speaking of was a transitional period, and there was nothing out of the way in the grandsons of a county squire being apprenticed to a trade.

Thomas Harrison, father of the two young Harrisons whom we have recorded as coming up to London in 1738-43, was a tradesman of some substance in Reading, for he paid a good premium for the apprenticeship. As he was born in 1696, he may probably have been the son of one of the grandchildren of Sir Rich^d. Harrison.

But we must return to the more certain history of our two young apprentices : Thomas the elder brother worked his way up little by little ; in 1751, he was on the livery of the Stationers' Company, and he seems to have entered into partnership with his old master, for we find him printing the *London Gazette* in conjunction with Owen in 1760, and he had also other confidential work from the Foreign Office and the Home Office. We have to hand a copy of "The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Britannick Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain,* concluded at Paris the 10th day of February, 1763, printed by

* For a fuller account of this Treaty, see p. 74.

S A M S O N.

A N

ORATORIO.

As it is Performed by the

CASTLE SOCIETY

A T

HABERDASHERS-HALL.

Altered and adapted to the Stage from the SAMSON
AGONISTES of Milton.

Set to Music by Mr. HANDEL.



L O N D O N:

Printed by JAMES HARRISON, opposite
Stationers-Hall, M.DCC.LX.

[Price Six-pence.]

E. Owen and T. Harrison." By 1786 he was in partnership with S. Brooke (Owen having died, 1783), and an old balance sheet of 1789 shows that they were printing for the "Society for Propogating (*sic*) the Gospel," and St. Anne's Society School—societies which still exist and flourish. The business premises comprised a Printing House in Warwick Lane and Hanging Sword Alley, at a rental of £40.

Thomas Harrison was Deputy-Alderman of the Ward of Castle Baynard and was Master of the Stationers' Company 1784, dying in 1791 with the reputation, according to Timperley (*Dictionary of Printers*, 1839, p. 173), of having been a *bon vivant*. Let us hope from the high position which he held, that the term was capable of a moral as well as material application.

James, the younger brother, must have completed his apprenticeship in 1750, and a few years later he appears to have followed the good old tradition of the industrious apprentice in marrying the daughter of his late master. He continued to carry on business in Warwick Lane. But in 1760 we find him at an indefinite address, "opposite Stationers' Hall." Whether his house in Warwick Lane was indicated by this description, or whether he had removed to another in the neighbourhood, is uncertain. A description of London at about this period says:—"Stationers Court runs out of Ludgate Street; it is filled with booksellers shops"—perhaps one of these was occupied by James Harrison.

He died in 1769 (the same year as his old master, Edward Say) a comparatively young man, leaving his wife to carry on the business, which she did for a time in partnership with William Thorn, at 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, until the eldest son, another James (born 1765), was old enough to step in. The second James Harrison's printing office was at 35, Paternoster Row (1787–1798), at first with his uncle (to whom he seems to have been apprenticed), and at Warwick Square in 1799–1800.

Between the year 1785 and 1794 there was also a Bookselling and Publishing business being carried on at 18, Paternoster Row, under the title of Harrison & Co., in which James Harrison appears to be the principal, if not the only, partner. This firm published in the years 1785 to 1787 a rather elaborate edition of Dr. Johnson's *Rambler*, Lord Lyttelton's *Persian Letters*, the *Spectator*, the *Tatler*, and some other works under the title of "Harrison's British Classicks." The series

comprised 8 volumes, was illustrated by numerous copperplate engravings, and had the cipher or device J. H. on the title page.

In various contemporary Directories we find James Harrison of the Stationers' Company described sometimes as of 18, and sometimes as of 35, Paternoster Row, but at the date when the first volume of "Harrison's British Classicks" appeared, James Harrison was hardly of age, so it seems improbable that he could have been the senior partner. Possibly, the business had been started by his father, the first James, and was continued by some other partner whose name did not appear during the son's minority.

In 1801 J. Harrison moved in order to be nearer to the Government Offices, and occupied a house at Lancaster Court, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. For about thirty years he carried on business here within the sound of the bells of St. Martin's, for Lancaster Court was one of the approaches to St. Martin's Church, and his house was close to the churchyard entrance.

James Harrison was called on the Court of the Stationers' Company in 1822, and became Master, 1828-9. Meanwhile he had taken into partnership his son Thomas Richard, and was carrying on business as J. Harrison & Son. We give on a reduced scale a reproduction of a large Election Bill of this period bearing his Imprint; also, an interesting Circular which emanated from the firm in 1824 announcing that they were taking up lithography. Lithography it must be remembered had only been invented in Germany about the year 1800, and had made little progress towards becoming a commercial or practicable art until 1815. It was first introduced in this country in 1817, so that James Harrison was not far behind the times when he adopted it and introduced it to his customers in 1824.

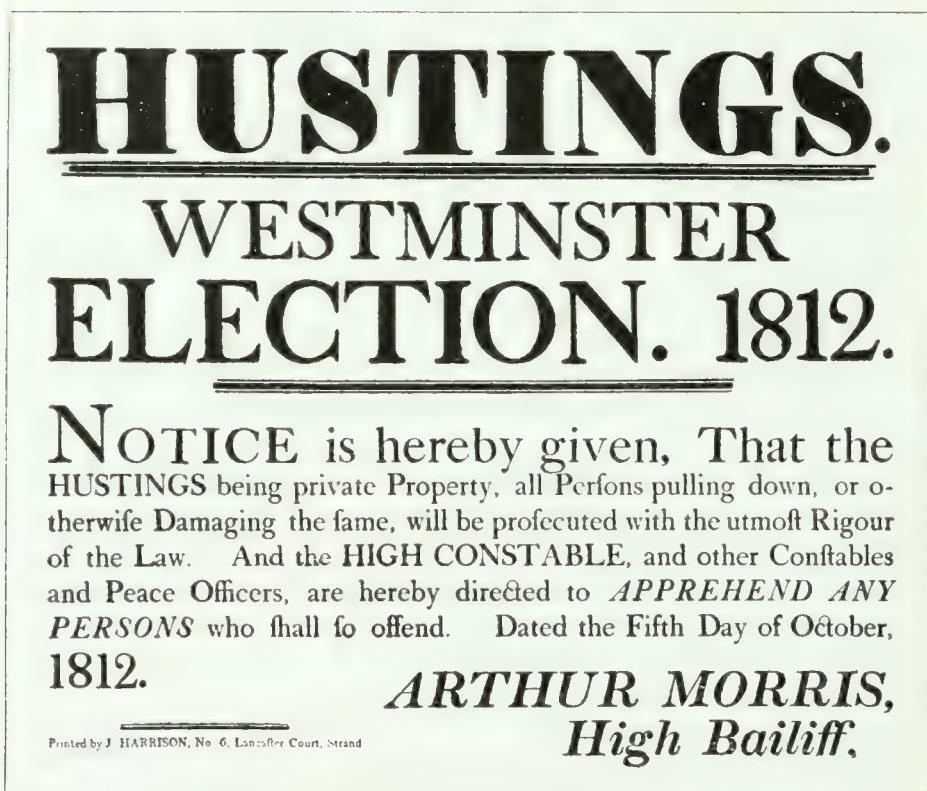
Lancaster Court being required for London street improvements, in 1829 the firm removed to Orchard Street, Westminster. The elder partner retired in 1838, and the younger one joined Mr. John W. Parker, Bookseller, Publisher and Stationer, of 455, Strand, with whom he worked under the title of Harrison and Co. till 1847. It was this partnership which brought the name of Harrison to St. Martin's Lane, where it has remained ever since, though Lancaster Court (referred to above) was only a stone's throw from the end of the Lane.

The establishment consisted of a counting-house with rooms over

where Mr. Harrison and his family resided, and workshops in the rear which were known in those days as the "Printing Office."

The time-honoured title of "Printing Office" is still retained, though the establishment has since grown into a large factory, with steam and electric power, covering half an acre and employing a thousand hands.

The old rate books of the civil parish show No. 45, St. Martin's

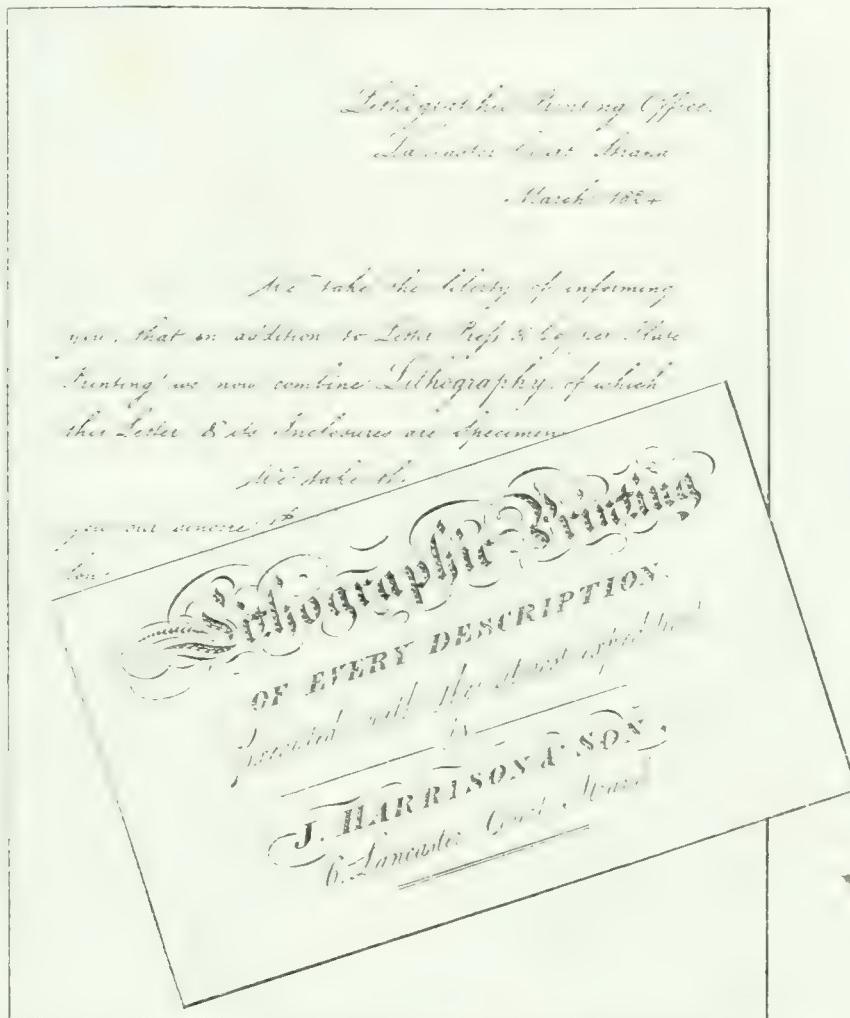


PLACARD PRINTED BY JAMES HARRISON IN 1812.

Lane, to be entered against the name of Harrison for the first time in June, 1840. The premises in St. Martin's Lane are described as a warehouse, counting-house and yard, with a gross rental of £324 and a rateable value of £240, the rate then being 4d. in the £.

Parker had printed the *Saturday Magazine* at St. Martin's Lane, and he came into prominence as a publisher with the issue of *Fraser's*

Magazine, and he was also for many years Printer to Cambridge University. After the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. T. R. Harrison carried on the business for some time alone and in his own name. Subsequently his three sons, Thomas, James William, and Frederick



Morton were successively taken into partnership, the firm becoming first "Harrison and Son" in 1849, and then "Harrison and Sons" about 1854, and this title holds good at the present day. Mr. T. R. Harrison died in 1869, and Mr. F. M. Harrison retired in 1883 (*d.* 1913).

Though the business was established in St. Martin's Lane in 1840 the Printing Office at Orchard Street was not closed until 1864, the Firm during the interval doing a good deal of local business in Westminster.

During the half century that has elapsed since the demolition of Orchard Street, the very intimate relations which have subsisted with the firm of George Kelly and Co. have obviated the need for a Westminster Branch—the two firms having worked on terms of mutual assistance: Kelly's fulfilling the purposes of a Westminster Branch to Harrison's, and Harrison's of a technical Branch to Kelly's.

In 1894 another generation entered into partnership, Edgar Erat and Alan Erat, sons of Thomas Harrison, and James Ernest, Cecil Reeves and Bernard Bowles, sons of James William Harrison, so that the firm at this date included no less than seven partners. A few years later Geoffry Staunton Harrison, son of Fredk. Harrison, entered the managing staff; and what may be called the rising generation is now represented in the persons of Horace Winstone Harrison, Bernard Guy Harrison and Arthur James Cecil Harrison. So it is we can account for six generations since the initial step, in the year 1738.

Another member of the younger generation, Victor Bobardt Harrison, is engaged in the printing business of the firm of Stephen Austin & Sons, of Hertford.

The closing years of the 19th century witnessed the death of Thomas Harrison (1896) and Alan Harrison retired in 1902.

James Harrison continued his connection with the firm until his death in 1912, which took place, as was the case with his grandfather, the second James, at the age of 82, he having been a partner for 60 years.

During the long span of these six generations it is needless to say a great development of business has occurred, new ventures have been entered upon, extended premises have been added from time to time, and additional plant laid down. On some of these points we may have more to say, but it is interesting to note here that this business has been carried on until the present day as a private firm: that while practically all similar concerns of equal magnitude have been converted into limited liability companies, the House of Harrison has maintained its family associations and stands alone as an example of a family which has always furnished within itself sufficient new blood to meet the requirements of an ever-expanding business.



THOMAS HARRISON
(1723—1791).

THE LONDON GAZETTE

IF there is one branch of the Firm's work in the past which has achieved a world-wide reputation it is the branch connected with the printing and publishing of the *London Gazette*.

We go back upwards of a century and a half and we find that in 1756 T. Harrison was associated with E. Owen in the production of this Government publication, and for some years after 1770 T. Harrison's name appears as the sole printer. Government offices and methods, like everything else, change with the times. At one time a Superintendent or Editor was appointed by the Government and received from eight to twelve hundred pounds a year, and the appointment was regarded as belonging to the spoils of office, and awarded usually for party services in the Press. In 1847 the Editor, Mr. Watts (one of the Gentlemen-at-Arms), was quartered in rooms at St. Martin's Lane—just previously the *Gazette* had been printed elsewhere by a special staff—and one of the stipulations of the Government at the time was that Mr. Watts should take with him his staff of compositors, etc. Under this régime there was an occasion when the workmen "struck," and the two partners of the Firm, then Messrs. T. and J. W. Harrison, stayed up all night to set up the type and themselves got the *Gazette* out to date. Just before this time the Foreign Office seems to have had a curious way of remunerating the office-keepers and door-keeper: twelve copies of the *London Gazette* were appropriated as a perquisite for the senior office-keeper, six copies to each of the two junior office-keepers and nine copies to the door-keeper; but Mr. Watts paid these officers eightpence a sheet in lieu of delivering the copies and in 1840 the amounts paid in this way averaged from £70 to £90 a year. When Mr. Watts died of cholera, Lord Palmerston appointed Mr. Behan, the Editor of the *Observer*, who in spite of the large salary seems to have expected his position to be a sinecure, and treated it as such.

Subsequently Mr. Walker, Editor of the *Daily News*, was appointed, though he did not remain in office for long.

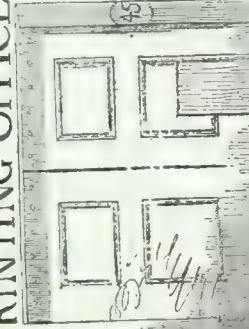
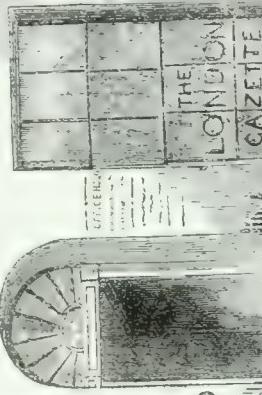
Later on the Editorial work was carried out by a staff of seven which was located at the Stationery Office drawing salaries to an amount over £2,000 per annum. Sir Herbert Maxwell's Committee in January, 1889, reported against maintaining a special public office for the *London Gazette* and tenders were invited by public competition for a new contract for printing and publishing the paper, which was to throw on the contractor the work of compilation, the receipt of notices and advertisements and other details of work then provided for in the *Gazette* Office. The result of the competition was admitted by the Treasury to be very satisfactory ; Messrs. Harrison and Sons secured the contract ; one of the Firm, Mr. B. B. Harrison, was regarded as the Editor (alas without the old £800 a year, though the work was no sinecure). Under this system of "farming," the Editorial work was carried out free of charge and at the same time the Firm paid for the privilege of printing and publishing, having to sell the *Gazette* at a fixed price. Most useful reforms were carried out ; thenceforward there was some order and arrangement in the contents, coherence and method were introduced, and the public knew beforehand what they had to pay. The advertisements inserted by the public were paid for by a system of stamps issued by the Inland Revenue Department. The revenue netted by the nation for many years has been somewhere in the region of £12,000 a year. So through changes of various kinds the Firm has endeavoured to accommodate itself to official requirements and the work has been carried out, we may say, to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

But history repeats itself, and in 1910 the authorities decided to go back to an organization for the issue of the *London Gazette*, which had been in vogue two generations earlier. A new official "*London Gazette Office*" was to be started ; the payment for advertisements was to be in cash in lieu of stamps, and a contractor was to be found for the duty of printing, and to act as a sale agent for the Government.

The system of open competition for Government work is now firmly established, and the practice of accepting the lowest tender almost universal, despite all other considerations ; when, in September, 1910, a formal printed notice was received at St. Martin's Lane, from the

HARRISON & SONS, PRINTERS.
PRINTING OFFICE.

44 GRUNDY



PUBLICATION OF A WAR "GAZETTE" EXTRAORDINARY AT THE OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

From the "Illustrated London News" of December, 1854.

Controller of the Stationery Office, stating that the Firm's tender for the printing and publication of the *London Gazette* had not been accepted, it was felt that an interesting chapter in their business history was closing. With feelings of regret, largely perhaps sentimental, but which were shared in official circles and by the public, they saw that the work was then to pass to other hands, and that traditions extending over a century and a-half were to be broken.

Messrs. Harrison and Sons, however, still remain Agents for the reception of advertisements, this branch of the business being separate from the work of printing and publishing.

It has been said that the great days of the *Gazette* have gone for ever. Now, if it contains anything in the nature of news, it is probably news only so far as it is the official announcement, the news itself having reached the public ear through other channels. But at one time it was the medium, and the only medium, through which the public became acquainted with much news that was important, and it often showed history in the making. One of the early numbers bearing the name of Harrison for printing tells of the capture of Quebec and of the death of General Wolfe. It was the *Gazette* that first published the list of casualties in battle, and, in consequence, the publishing office was often besieged with anxious enquirers, and many heart-rending scenes has it witnessed, as, for instance, after the Battle of Inkerman. Our illustration is a reproduction of a woodcut in the *Illustrated London News* of December, 1854, representing the crowd waiting the publication of the *Gazette* recording the battle of Inkerman. The following description was given in the text :—

“THE ‘LONDON GAZETTE’ OFFICE, ST. MARTIN’S-LANE.

“If the labours connected with the printing and publishing of the *London Gazette* in time of peace are not very onerous, during the time of war there is but little rest for even a numerous staff. Despatches arrive at all hours of the day and night; when, whatever they may record, an *Extraordinary Gazette* is published. Sometimes a messenger arrives within a few minutes of the staff of compositors having dispersed for the night, when every man is expected to be found at his residence, and is forthwith ‘knocked up,’ and brought to his post at once. Notwithstanding the careful revision of the lists of ‘killed and wounded,’ despatches are usually published within three hours of their arrival in St. Martin’s-lane. The morning and evening journals are at once supplied

with copies of the *Gazette*; next each Minister receives a copy; then the Ambassadors and the various club-houses of the metropolis. Thus the London public are rapidly, and almost instantaneously, supplied with the news, and their anxieties relieved in all official matters relating to the exciting events of the war. This, however, is not the only way the public get the news. Rapidly as the morning or evening papers convey the intelligence, hundreds of applicants find their way to the doors of the *Gazette* office in St. Martin's-lane, and our Artist has pictured the excited scene, such as is often witnessed on these occasions.

"Who are the killed?" "Who are the wounded?" were the constant questions when, on the 22nd ult., the official list of the Battle of Inkermann found its way, soon after twelve o'clock, among the dense crowd which lined St. Martin's lane on both sides, and blocked up the roadway in front of the offices of the *London Gazette*. It was an exciting moment when the paper was being read; but perhaps even more so was that when it was known that, in a few moments, the news would be published. This is the moment depicted in our illustration. Horses and carriages can be kept back; but the strong will and the stronger hearts of a fearing, hopeful mass know no control. It was a firm, strong, and sometimes silent pressure towards the doors—strong men in front, and behind crowds of women and children. A few moments the truth would be known, and their sorrow or relief be made complete.

"Nor are these steps the only ones taken to relieve the public anxiety. Copies of the *Gazette* are gratuitously sent to the principal post towns, with directions to have them displayed in some conspicuous place. Special posts and trains take these missives of joy and sorrow without delay, a staff at the Post-office being in constant readiness. Nor do the exertions of Her Majesty's Government stop here. Day and night—all night long—hands are waiting at Lothbury, &c., to send by telegraph the news of the wounded to their friends all over the United Kingdom; and this without any individual expense. We cannot too highly extol the efforts of the Minister of War in using so many prompt means of satisfying the public mind; and praise is alike due to the great exertions on the part of the printers and publishers of the *London Gazette*, Messrs. Harrison & Sons, of St. Martin's-lane."

One well-known reminiscence in connection with the Crimean War was treasured up by the late Mr. James Harrison and has formed the subject of an oft-told tale. The news of the Battle of the Alma reached England on September 30, 1854; it was Saturday, and Mr. Harrison was summoned by the Secretary of State for War—the Duke of Newcastle—and received instructions about publishing the news in the *Gazette*; but there was the difficulty of getting it circulated.

Mr. Harrison suggested that the telegram containing the good news when published might be sent round to the theatres and read out there. The plan was adopted. Mr. Harrison hurried back to St. Martin's Lane, set up the type himself, and as soon as advance copies of this "extra special" were ready, they were despatched by messengers to the Managers of the different theatres; the Duke's instructions were that the performances were to be stopped and the news announced. Meanwhile Mr. Harrison had gone to the Mansion House and delivered a copy to the Lord Mayor, and hastened off with him just as he was to find the Sheriffs, who were dining at the "London Tavern," Bishopsgate. The excitement everywhere was intense. Milton once said that :

"Evil news rides fast, while good news baits"—

but in this instance at any rate the good news was given no breathing time, and the great anxiety felt by the nation was allayed.

Of the *London Gazette* at a still earlier date—the close of the 17th Century—Macaulay in his *History of England* speaks somewhat disparagingly; but it must be remembered that journalism was then in its infancy, and the *Gazette* was the only newspaper published at the time. He says :—

"It came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. The contents generally were a royal proclamation, two or three Tory addresses, notices of two or three promotions, . . . a description of a highwayman, an announcement of a grand cockfight between two persons of honour, and an advertisement offering a reward for a strayed dog. The whole made up two pages of moderate size."

The *London Gazette* is now used only for Official Announcements and Legal Notices. The contents no doubt appeal to different people in different ways. Many a distinguished man will associate the *London Gazette* with the announcement of some honour conferred upon him by the King, or with his promotion to some important office in the civil service, or in the army; and perhaps some will recall how they anxiously inquired at the Publishing Office and lurked surreptitiously in St. Martin's Lane with a view to obtaining the *Gazette* containing the first announcement of such an honour. To others the legal side will perhaps be more familiar. On one occasion a business man was introducing a

member of the firm of Harrisons to a friend, and used the somewhat curious expression, "Mr. Harrison, the man who publishes the nasty things, you know." Mr. Harrison was startled, and began to turn over in his mind all the recent publications of the firm with a view to finding if there was anything to which a purist might take exception, when his friend added, "The Bankruptcy Notices and Bills of Sale."

His Majesty King George V., when Prince of Wales, presided at the Festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation on May 21, 1909, and in his speech made this interesting reference :

"Until the Licence Act was abolished in 1695 there was only one newspaper in these islands—the *London Gazette*. (Laughter.) Its total circulation was 8,000 copies, much less than one to each parish in the kingdom, and no political intelligence was allowed to be published in it without the King's licence. Since 1760 the *London Gazette* has been printed by the House of Harrison. (Cheers.) The head of that firm is present here to-night—(cheers)—and he is the fourth direct descendant of the original founders of the business. (Cheers.)"

We have quoted from the report published by the Corporation. The head of the Firm referred to was Mr. James William Harrison.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE

GOVERNMENT printing has, we may say, from the beginning, been an important feature of the business.

It was to be nearer the Government Offices that Mr. James Harrison moved from the City to Lancaster Court, Strand, in 1801; and the Firm has had a private press on the premises of the Foreign Office ever since about 1825. At that date James Harrison held a formal appointment as Printer to the Foreign Office, being followed about 1840 by his son, Thomas Richard Harrison, and in due succession, Thomas Harrison was appointed in 1869, James William Harrison in 1896, and Cecil R. Harrison in 1912. Old Foreign Office papers have been found with the following imprints:—

- 1833-1838, J. Harrison & Son, Printers to the Foreign Office.
- 1840-1849, T. R. Harrison.
- 1849-1854, Harrison & Son.
- 1854, Harrison and Sons.

The successive holders of this appointment have, strictly speaking, ranked as civil servants, and the terms and conditions of the printing contract have been arranged from time to time directly by the Treasury. In this respect it has always been differentiated from all other Government printing, the control of which is delegated to H.M. Stationery Office. Rooms have been provided for the work within the walls of the Foreign Office, the Printers have had to supply the plant and necessary hands. The work has of course been primarily work for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but for the purpose of convenience it has become customary for many years past for any of the Cabinet Ministers and the heads of Government departments to send to the Foreign Office Press any work which requires special handling. The old saying, *Homo*

sum et nihil humani alienum a me puto, might be rendered, “I am a man, and I count nothing human *foreign* to me,” but the Printer at the Foreign Office goes on the principle that he is the man to whom everything is *foreign* work which is put into his hands. The following extracts from the modern Press which we have come across provide an unsolicited and therefore valuable testimony—(the italics are ours):—

“Statesmanship is like vine-growing, the making of bank-note paper, the cultivation of rice, or *the printing of the documents of the Foreign Office*; the work is done better when successive generations devote themselves to the work.”

“The printing house of Plantin at Antwerp, the Vignerons of the Midi, and *the printers of State papers in the basement of the Foreign Office* are three instances of heredity in occupation being advantageous to the output of efficiency.”

From time to time the Firm have been officially complimented on their work and on the way the responsibilities of their position have been discharged, both by personal communications and by public announcements in the House of Commons.

In October, 1909, one of the Counsel in the Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration wrote:—

“I take the opportunity of acknowledging the very efficient way in which the printing has been conducted. I have had a great deal to do with Printers in my life, and have never found anything done quite so accurately and intelligently.”

and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies added:—

“Lord Crewe entirely endorses this testimony.”

In the same year Lord Desart wrote:—

“The efficiency of your Department, both as regards speed and accuracy in printing papers in a foreign language, has been the subject of frequent and favourable comment on the part of the Foreign Delegations, and especially on the part of the French, whose commendation for obvious reasons is the most valuable of all.

“On behalf of the British Delegation I heartily endorse these commendations, and I beg you to accept the sincere thanks of the Conference for the admirable manner in which you have discharged your heavy and intricate task.”

It was in this department that Sir Sydney Waterlow served part of his time when an apprentice, and his conduct of the business was so satisfactory that for two years he acted as the deputy of his uncle, T. R. Harrison, and it was here no doubt that he gained his first insight into official life, which must have proved so useful to him in his subsequent career.

He was succeeded in the office of manager by Mr. Philip S. King, and he in his turn by Mr. J. J. Olding. This Mr. Olding was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and the extensive knowledge of modern languages which he possessed found ample scope for employment and stood him in good stead during a remarkably long career of fifty-six years (1853-1909); for he was at his post till within a few weeks before his death at the age of eighty. He held for many years a small annuity awarded by the Stationers' Company under a bequest made in the year 1777. The testator provided this annuity for the benefit of—

“A journeyman compositor who is a man of good life and conversation, who shall usually frequent some place of public worship every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness, and shall not have worked on a newspaper or magazine for four years at least before his nomination. . . .

“He shall be able to read and construe Latin, and at least to read Greek fluently with accents.”

But, alas for the good wishes of the testator, there are few compositors to be found in the trade with all these qualifications, and John Olding was adjudged by the Master and Wardens of the Company to come nearest, and was accordingly awarded the pension for a considerable number of years.

We find some references to the Firm in Sir E. Hertslet's *Recollections of the Old Foreign Office* (Murray, 1901), and perhaps we may be pardoned for making some extracts, though to some extent they go over ground already covered.

“On March 23, 1847, Thomas Richard Harrison succeeded his father as Printer to the Foreign Office, and he held that appointment until April 29, 1869, when he died. On May 6 of the same year his eldest son, Thomas Harrison, was appointed to succeed him; but the printing of the confidential correspondence was really superintended by a younger son, James W. Harrison. Thomas Harrison died on April 25,

1896. The Harrison family—the firm now being Harrison & Sons—has had entrusted to them, not only the printing of the confidential correspondence of the Foreign Office, but also that of the War and Colonial Offices, the Treasury and other Government Departments and it is only an act of common justice to them and to their staff to state that there has never been an instance, I believe, certainly not within my knowledge, in which that trust has been misplaced. . . . The Chief Manager of the Printing Department at the Foreign Office, and corrector of the press for foreign languages—under Mr. Harrison—was formerly Mr. P. S. King, who held that office for many years ; but he resigned in 1852, when he purchased the business of Parliamentary bookseller in premises formerly situated at the corner of Bridge Street and Parliament Street, but this business was moved to King Street, Westminster, when the Old Corner House was pulled down to improve the approach to new Westminster Bridge, and when King Street was also recently pulled down to make room for the extension of the Public Offices in Whitehall, the business was removed to Orchard House, Great Smith Street, Westminster. On the retirement of Mr. King, Mr. John Joseph Olding was on January 30th, 1853, appointed by Mr. Harrison to be Mr. King's successor. . . . There was formerly a little joke told in the office about a misprint which, it was said, once occurred in a printed paper and was overlooked. The story was that a despatch was once written by one of Her Majesty's Ministers abroad to the Secretary of State, in which the Minister, after relating what had passed between himself and the Foreign Minister of the country to which he was accredited, concluded his despatch by saying that his Excellency had ended the conversation by making the following 'filthy' remark. Attention having been called to this, the passage alluded to was most carefully scrutinised by several clerks in the office, but without discerning anything whatever 'filthy' in it. The print was then collated again with the MS., when it was found that the word was not 'filthy' but 'pithy.' . . . How the story got about I never discovered, and it is only fair to Mr. Olding and the printers to bear witness to the fact that I never saw a paper in which such a misprint occurred, and that I firmly believe it to be a 'canard.' Its existence has been indignantly denied by Mr. Olding, who has challenged the production of the paper, but it has never been discovered.

"One word more in praise of the Printing Department of the Office. Some few years ago—since the erection of the new offices—two French gentlemen came over to London, deputed by the French Government, to inspect the printing establishment of the Foreign Office, with a view to ascertain what precautions were taken to preserve the secrecy of the confidential printing. Sir Julian (now Lord) Pauncefote, then Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Francis Alston, then Chief Clerk, and myself accompanied these French gentlemen and showed them over the printing

department ; after seeing which, and having matters explained to them as to how it was conducted, they expressed their great surprise. One of them enquired what official rank was given to the Chief Superintendent of so important an office, and on being told that the management was entrusted to Mr. Garrison, who appointed his chief reader (who was then and is still Mr. Olding) to superintend it, and that there was no Government official whatever appointed over him, they expressed still greater surprise and raising their hands, exclaimed, *C'est merveilleux !* And really so it is, and Messrs. Garrison may justly be proud of having had such implicit confidence placed in them for such a very long period ; but they have shown by their conduct that it has been well deserved."



THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON (1798–1869).
From a Medallion by George Halse of Drummond's Bank.

A LONDON APPRENTICE

REFERENCE has been made above to the apprenticeship which Sir Sydney Waterlow served in the House of Harrison.

George Smalley, in the opening chapter of his biography of the famous "Lord Mayor and Captain of Industry," published in 1909, says :—

"It was the wish of Sir Sydney Waterlow that his life should be entitled 'The Life of a London Apprentice.' Vain was it to tell him that such a title gave but one among many indications of his claim to the remembrance of his own generation or to the attention of those to come. The beginnings of his life meant so much to him that he desired they should mean not less to the readers of his biography. . . . He clearly thought that if his life had any lesson for others it was as the life of a self-made man. The germ of all the rest lay in his apprenticeship."

Sir Sydney in his later years was fond of recounting the story of his early experiences as an apprentice, and two or three versions of his recollections appeared at different times in the Press. We quote below the account given by Mr. J. C. Woollan in the *Caxton Magazine* of 1902.

"It was arranged that he should become an indoor apprentice to Mr. Thomas Harrison,* his uncle, who was a printer—one of the predecessors of the men who carry on the great business in St. Martin's Lane to-day—of Orchard Street, Westminster. Just as the Harrisons nowadays do a large amount of the Government's most private printing work, so in those old days, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, Thomas Harrison, besides being a busy general printer, was also the private printer to the Government press at the Foreign Office, and such an appointment then, as it is now, was a very onerous one. For the printing business, therefore, young Waterlow could hardly have had a better start, and one day at the beginning of November, 1836, his premium and other small details having previously been agreed upon, he was bound at Stationers' Hall with all the form and ceremony which

* Thomas Richard Harrison, 1798-1869.

it was the custom to lavish upon the apprentices of those years. The Court of the Stationers' Company assembled, and in their presence Sydney Waterlow, with all solemnity, expressed his willingness to serve as an apprentice to Thomas Harrison for the period of seven years. Thomas Harrison, for his part, solemnly said that he would take Sydney Hedley Waterlow as his apprentice, and instruct him as such for this period, and then the indentures were signed, and the Master of the Stationers' Company declared that the boy was duly bound. These ceremonies were always very impressive, and were not without a good effect upon the mind of the youngsters on the threshold of their business careers. At their close the apprentices were always presented with a Bible and a Prayer-book by the Court, and were then taken home by their masters, and so it was with young Waterlow, who from that time became a member of the Harrison family, sitting at the family table for his meals, and behaving in every respect just as if he were one of his master's children.

" This apprenticeship was in every respect a satisfactory one to all concerned. Mr. Harrison was a kindly and faithful tutor, and for his part young Sydney was a very intelligent and industrious apprentice, who availed himself of every opportunity that was afforded him, with the result that long before his period of service had expired, he was intrusted with the work of the most responsible character. The Orchard Street printing office, long since done away with, was situated in what was then a very unwholesome quarter of London, and the Waterlow apprenticeship had only proceeded about a year when the boy was attacked with black typhus, which reduced him to a state of delirium for three weeks, whilst he was dangerously ill for a very much longer period. Such was the scare, that all the ordinary occupants of the house fled from it with the exception of Mr. Harrison himself, and an old servant who nursed the patient with a tenderness and care which he will always remember. However, despite the weakness of his infancy, it was proved that there was something strong in his constitution, and he duly recovered.

" His working hours were long, and under his apprenticeship arrangements there were, as yet at all events, no emoluments ; but about the end of his second year, and when he was taking his second holiday of a fortnight, he came by the first earnings of his life, if such, indeed, they could be called, which amounted to the sum of three pounds. The time for taking this holiday had come, but the apprentice found that he had no money in his pocket to enable him to take it in any manner whatsoever, except by spending it at his father's house, and he put it with some craftiness to old Thomas Harrison that holidays were really not much good under such discouraging circumstances as those. His employer pretended not to see the point ; but the apprentice thereupon repeated his plaint to Mrs. Harrison, and it was doubtless through her

kindly influence that her husband the next day gave the boy these three sovereigns to spend during his brief vacation ; but he was warned on returning from it that he must not regard this donation as a precedent which would be acted upon when the next holiday time came round.

" However, some kind of a new arrangement was entered into by which the lad was enabled to make a little money for himself. He went on piecework, and it was decided that for the next two years he should earn eighteen shillings a week for Mr. Harrison, in consideration of his board and lodging, and that he should be allowed to keep for himself one-third of whatever extra money he should earn, whilst for the remainder of his apprenticeship after that he should earn twenty-two shillings a week for Mr. Harrison, and take for himself the half of any balance.

" In these days Mr. Harrison found his business so much increasing that he had to place one of his assistants in charge of his Foreign Office work, and Sydney Waterlow was only seventeen when he was thus sent down to Downing Street, and such was the ability that he displayed there that very soon the entire management of the Cabinet work devolved upon him, receiving the orders, engaging assistance, making out the pay-sheets, and generally taking the whole thing off the hands of his employer.

" In due course the period of seven years drew to a close, and as Mr. Harrison had members of his own family and other apprentices, who all stood in need of some consideration, he intimated that it would be impossible for him to retain the services of Sydney Waterlow afterwards, and the latter, accepting the inevitable in a courageous mood, and anxious to tackle the life task before him with the least possible delay, agreed to forego the last fortnight's holiday that was due to him and so received back his indentures that much in advance of the proper time."

The account of this period given in Mr. Smalley's biography is in almost identical terms. We quote a few passages which have not appeared above.

" Mr. Harrison was a master printer in general business, and private printer to the Government press at the Foreign Office. He lived in Coleshill Street, Pimlico, moving later to Westbourne Terrace, Sloane Square. It was then the custom that apprentices should live with their masters, and Sydney accordingly quitted his father's house and went to his uncle's. Mr. Harrison and his wife were kind to him throughout the seven years, treating him as one of their own family.

" Sydney always looked upon his apprenticeship as one of happiness.

"Early in the printing service there came to Mr. Harrison to be printed a History of British India, full of quotations of Hebrew, Arabic, Coptic, Syriac and other Oriental tongues. With some help from Mr. Norris,* Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Sydney managed to set up not only the Hebrew, but all the other passages in languages of the East.

"It is quite evident that he had during these seven years learned much beside printing.

"The education at St. Saviour's may have been worth little to him. The education in Orchard Street and in the printing rooms at the Foreign Office was invaluable.

"The apprentice would have liked, it seems, to stay on with his master upon recovery of his freedom, but Mr. Harrison had no employment to offer him."

In another account Sir Sydney wrote :—

"At the age of twenty-one my apprenticeship expired. I was anxious to improve my knowledge of French and German. I had a friend in Paris in a large draper's shop, and wrote to him that I was coming on the chance of getting work when I arrived. I left London with thirty pounds in my pocket. This sum I had accumulated during my apprenticeship, being various payments for piecework and overtime work. This sum I regard as the basis on which everything I now possess was founded."

In 1844 Sydney Waterlow joined his father and his three brothers—Alfred, Walter, and Albert—in establishing a printing business, out of which the present great commercial concern of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., as well as that of Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., has developed.

* v. below, pp. 88 and 89.

THE WAR OFFICE

THE War Office is another branch of the Administration in which, like the Foreign Office, it has been found essential to provide a fully organized system for printing documents within its own walls. This is done for the double purpose of obtaining copies of documents in the shortest possible time and of preserving their confidential and secret character. The officials also find it desirable to be in constant touch with the printing staff in order to give instructions and to be able to refer to papers while they are in the hands of the printers.

The Department now known as the War Office, having entire control of the business administration of the army, was instituted in the year 1856 by the amalgamation of quite a number of different departments and offices which existed at the time and each controlled independently some branch of the army service. It was first located at Pembroke House, Whitehall, formerly the property of Lord Harrington, and then for many years in Pall Mall ; and finally in 1906 came back to fine new buildings in Whitehall.

When this amalgamation took place in 1856 Messrs. Harrison and Sons were invited to organize the printing department. Rooms were provided for the purpose by the Government and the Firm provided the personnel—the compositors, readers, machine men, binders, etc., together with all necessary plant and machinery.

The arrangement was found to work well, the organization of the printing staff being varied and developed to meet the requirements of the service to be executed, and as a result the printing department of the War Office, as in the case of the Foreign Office, has long since been regarded as an essential part of the official organization.

The Crimean War was just ended at the time the office was established and fortunately the country has not been engaged in conflicts of

any great magnitude since that date. Still, at the time of the Boer War especially, and on many other occasions in a lesser degree, the enterprise and elasticity of the organization of the War Office printing department has been put to a pretty severe test in dealing with large quantities of urgent printing.

Emanating from the War Office there has always been work which is too bulky to be executed in a Government office—circulars, orders, and books for the army which have to be printed in their thousands or tens of thousands. These are dealt with at the main offices of the Firm, which is always in direct communication with the branches so that the Government get the advantage of a large printing office as it were at their own doors.

With reference to the long retention by the Firm of the War Office printing, it may be remarked, and the remark applies to other Government printing that has been carried out in all the different departments, that the contracts under which this work is done are not of a permanent nature, but have always been subject to periodical renewal, generally under conditions of severe competition; and the fact that one firm has been able to retain them so long is proof of the complete adaptation of the organization to the particular duties required.

Similar to the printing department of the War Office, but on a smaller scale, the Firm had for a great number of years a printing department in the office of the Chief Commissioner of the Police, where there were printed various papers relating to the administration of the Police and matters of great urgency for distribution round the police stations, and which formed part of the machinery for the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. Allied also to this work was a bi-weekly newspaper known as the *Police Gazette* which, though it has been published continuously for many years, probably has hardly ever been seen by the general public; its circulation being confined to the Police Force.

These, like many other undertakings, have in the fortune of war passed out of the hands of the Firm, who have nevertheless left their mark upon the work. It often falls to the lot of the printer to build up by continued effort an annual publication or a monthly or weekly magazine, sometimes finding both capital and business experience, and when the work is established to see it removed to the office of a rival.

How far this competition in business is beneficial is a moot point. It has produced in the public service some very bizarre results and examples can be quoted of Government work which, under the system of dealing with the lowest bidder, has been entrusted to printers unable or unwilling to carry it out, and which has, as a result, changed hands as much as five or six times in as many years.

ORIENTAL AND CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE House of Harrison has long been famed for its Foreign, Oriental and Classical work, for which it is provided with one of the largest and most varied selections of foreign types ; and seeing that only one or two other printing offices in the country are equipped for this work at all it has naturally become a speciality of the House.

We give below some specimens of the varied founts. There are examples of modern languages such as German, Russian and Greek, and of alphabets which are the archaic forms of familiar modern letters as found in Norman, Anglo-Saxon and Numismatic inscriptions. There are also many of the Ancient Oriental alphabets which are reproductions of characters used in handwriting and the setting up of which, with their numerous combinations, points and accents, is an extremely difficult art.

Several of these founts of type have been specially designed and engraved by the Firm and are reserved for their exclusive use. Some of them are dead and long-forgotten languages which have been laboriously re-discovered by modern research, and in these cases the alphabet or vocabulary has been gradually built up during a period of years, the printers working hand in hand with the students who have discovered them from ancient MSS., tablets and inscriptions, designing and reproducing a few characters from year to year as their meaning has been discovered.

The fascination of these discoveries is probably known only to a few students, but the importance of their influence on Biblical and Classical study will appeal to all.

The following paragraph of somewhat high-flown encomium is interesting though not quite accurate. It is quoted from the prospectus

of an antiquarian work by the Rev. J. M. Macdonald, entitled,
*MASSILIA-CARTHAGO: being a translation of the Sacrifice Tablets
of the Worship of Baal engraved in Carthage about 600 B.C.* —

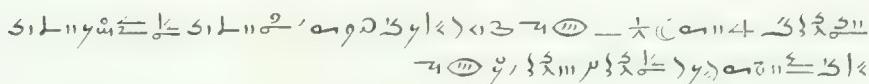
"Mr. Nutt, the publisher, offered the printing of the work to The Clarendon, The Pitt, and other great English Presses, but not one of them had Phœnician type: Mr. Nutt was about to send the book to Mr. Drugulin of Leipzig, when Messrs. Harrison and Sons, the Queen's Printers, heard of the affair; and, rather than let this interesting book be 'made in Germany,' they had a fount of Phœnician type cast; thus causing England to possess one good fount of the character nearest to, and perhaps identical with that in which JEHOVAH wrote on stone the Ten Commandments."

AFRICAN LANGUAGES:—

EGYPTIAN (HIEROGLYPHIC).



EGYPTIAN (DEMOTIC).



EGYPTIAN (COPTIC).

пен ют ет Ѵен и фноті марефтофо нхе пек ран маресі нхе тек иетотро петеңнак марефшопи нфриғ Ѵен тфе иен үзкен

Неп ішт ет **Ден** пі фокті **еарефторьбо** ніжє пек раг
еаресі ніжє тек **ееторьбо** петегпак **еарефшвпі** **ефрнг**

TEMAHUQ.

3.01.11. 3.01.11. 3.01.11. 3.01.11. 3.01.11. 3.01.11. 3.01.11. 3.01.11.

HIMYARITIC.

በዚህን የሚከተሉት በአማርኛው ነው፡፡

ETHIOPIA.

መስከራ : መቁጥሮች : ቅድሚች : አዎንታች : የሞላወጥናልች : መስከምት : ቅድሚት : አበለታት :: ምዕራብ : ቅድሚዋ : በዝር : ይኞገሩ : ቅድሚ : መቁጥሮች :: አይደግኞቸ :

ASIATIC LANGUAGES :-

ASSYRIAN.

BABYLONIAN.

中興二十載，一金合以半金，所

CYPRIOTE.

PHœNIGIAN.

HEBREW

ויערד את־העיצים וינטה את־הפר ונשֶׁם על־העיצים: רואמר מלְאָה ארבעה
כידים מים ויזקן על־העללה ועל־העיצים רואמר שני וושנו רואמר שלושה

HEBREW (RABBINICAL).

הבטו אלה קומו חיל פינו · מינדו מינדו קומו חיל קומיינו · חימרנו חימרנו
קומו לה פיט · לומכי לומכי קומו לה וויל ·

HEBREW (SERVILE).

ותועלותם. ואיך יוכל האرم להשתחמם בהן. ולמה נקרא כל אחד באוטו השטן. זה מפני שהוא שטן וזו אנה שרד בשטן השר

SYRIAC.

۱۰۷ ﴿۱۰۷﴾ مَلَكُوتِنَا وَمُلْكُوتِنَا وَمُلْكُوتِنَا وَمُلْكُوتِنَا وَمُلْكُوتِنَا

ARABIC.

ولما تمت الساعة خمسة عربية من صباح يوم الاثنين ١٧ ربيع الثاني سنة ١٣١٠ اقلعت السفينة من مرسىبني حسن . وكان الناس الذين (A similar character is used for Hausa, Hindustani, Persian, Pushtu, and Turkish.)

PEHLVI.

سکل سود نهادن می‌نماید و نهادن کرده از ۱۲ هزار لیر در نهادن کار. حواله داده ندو.
۲۹۲۵- نهادن کار و نهادن کار . سال ۱۳۰۹ می‌نماید و نهادن کرده از ۱۲ هزار لیر در نهادن کار.

SANSKRIT

उघडून चालवावें व त्या प्रदर्शनासंबंधी सदरोल नोकर यास
कामास लावावें व सदरोल नोकर सदरील प्रदर्शनाच्या ठिकाणी
(A similar character is used for Hindi, Marathi, Sindhi, &c.)

BENGALI.

বিশেষ প্রভেদ আছে। এবং যবচার ও চুরপ্রদেশে পাঠাইবার জন্য টহুৰিশেষ উপযোগী। টহুৰ অতি অল্পমাত্ৰা স্বারেট থাকিতে পারে; এবং সহজে

TAMIL.

இவர் சந்தித்தார்; அப்போது என் கை இவர் மேலே பட்டது. அதற்கு இவர் 'முட்டாளே!' என்றார். அந்தக் கோபத்தினாலே 'தேவ டியான்

GUJERATI.

કારનકલાવર થાંડા થંડા કુધ સાથે ભેગુ કરવું બાકી રેલાદ્ય ખાંન સાથે ઉનું કરવું.
અને ઉપર કદેલાં કારનકલાવર અને થંડા કુધના ભેગાકરેલા પેસત સાથે ભેગુ કરવું

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:—

GREEK.

Γένος οὖν ὑπάρχοντες τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐκ ὁφείλομεν νομίζειν χρυσῷ ἢ
ἀργύρῳ ἢ λίθῳ, χαράγματι τέχνης καὶ ἐνθυμήσεως ἀνθρώπου, τὸ

GREEK (INSCRIPTION).

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΕΧΡΗΣΤΕΚΑΙΑΩΡΕΕΤΩΝΕΙΚΟΣΙ
ΚΑΙΤΡΙΩΝΧΑΙΡΕΖΗΤΕΙΔΕCΕΗΑΤΥΧΗСО

GREEK (UNCIAL).

ΚΛΙΗΛΘΕΝΕΙCΝΑΖΑΡΔΟΥΗΝΔΑ
ΤΕΘΡΑΜΜΕΝΟСКΛΙЕИСНХӨЕН

RUSSIAN.

Много лѣтъ тому назадъ мы произвели цѣлую установку специальныхъ машинъ для изготовлѣнія членочныхъ принадлежностей, какъ напри-

POLISH.

Na przeziębionych działa on też nieraz lepiej, niż niektóre pobudzające środki, i nie odczuwa się po nim tego przygnębienia, które zwykle następuje po użyciu

IRISH.

Is deimhín béaladhír i bhí lé huijze do lúim aitriúise: Ar éená an té atá a m
síosat ag taidhle é ná mé, agus ní fíu mui, a bhréaghdh siobéar: bairdfe reifgen
(A similar character is used for Gaelic.)

GERMAN.

Die Divisionen Friedrich Karls standen in der dritten Stunde nach Mitternacht auf den ihnen angewiesenen Rendezvousplätzen. Niemand zweifelte daran, daß es heute zum Kampfe kommen werde.

ANGLO-SAXON.

Ða sefdon þa Rýhtær. and geferdon hig land norðan peard. and iufan
peard hit hefdon Bruttær. ippa re ær eredon. And þa Rýhtær heom abædon

DOMESDAY.

Robt ten de ead HERPERE. Aluward tenuit T.R.E. 7 geldib p. iii.
hið. Tra. ē. iii. cañ. In dñio. ē. i. cañ 7 dimd. 7 iii. serui. 7 ii.

NUMISMATIC.

Plantagenet.

π α β δ ε γ Ε Η Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Ρ
ρ σ τ ν ω χ ύ ς ρ ρ ρ

Norman

А А В С Г В Д Е Е Ф Г Г й
Н И Й К Л Г М Ф И Н О Р Q R S
Й С Т У V А W Х Y Z М А : * Џ .

Anglo-Saxon.

А А А А Л А В Ъ С С Ѱ Ѱ Д С І І І
Г Г Г Г Н Џ Н Н Ь Ь Щ Щ І І І
И П И О Р Я Р Є Ѕ Ѕ І І І

POSTAGE STAMPS

ON the accession of King George V. the Post Office and Inland Revenue decided on a new departure in the method of supplying stamps for the Post Office and invited a selected number of firms of printers to tender, and the offer of Harrison and Sons was accepted.

Previous to this, for some thirty years the supply of stamps had been in the hands of one firm, and it was recognized that there were so many technical specialities in the production that it would be unlikely any other contractor could be found competent to undertake it.

The consumption of postage stamps in this country is more than a million for every hour of daylight throughout the year. When in addition to the technical difficulties alluded to above the large plant required for this enormous output was considered and also the short time available for preparations, the task to be faced by a new contractor appeared well-nigh appalling. A suitable site had to be found, a large factory built or adapted and equipped with machinery the best and most powerful of its class, all of which had to be specially made, and some of which had to be designed, experimented upon, and perfected. A staff of some hundreds of workpeople had to be organized and trained to their duties, and the whole effectively dovetailed together as a going concern within a period of six months.

The opinion was freely expressed in the trade that it was impossible for any printer without special experience and plant constructed for stamp printing to undertake the work, and the Department are said to have wavered for a moment before accepting the tender of a firm new to this particular line of business and to have sought the opinion of the Government official most competent to advise on such matters. We are told that the expert's advice was given in the following somewhat terse and epigrammatic form—

“If Harrisons *say* they can do it, they *can* do it, and they *will* do it.”

It hardly becomes us to say much about such a statement, but it seems to bear out the principle poetically expressed in the following lines :—

“ Little or great is man,
Great if he will, or if he will
A pigmy still ;
For what he will, he can.”

And so the contract was completed and the Firm entered upon the most arduous undertaking which it has been our province to record in these pages.

A disused factory was acquired at Hayes and adapted for the purpose in view. The adaptation, as it turned out, involved little less than rebuilding. A rapid tour was made through several of the European Capitals for the purpose of seeing the best methods of stamp manufacture in use abroad. Machinery was purchased in England where practicable, but, alas, in some cases it was found impossible to obtain within the requisite time suitable machinery in this country and the assistance of foreign engineers had to be obtained. The factory was equipped ready to start work within the first few weeks of 1911, at which time the designs for the new issue of King George stamps and the requisite printing plates were not yet issued from His Majesty's Mint, so that the new factory commenced with a reprint of the familiar issues of King Edward and some hundred millions of these stamps were passed into circulation before the public noticed any change.

When at length the Georgian issues appeared they were subjected to very severe and varied criticism, not only in regard to the portrait of the King and other points in the artist's design, but also in respect of the execution by the printers; a number of faults were found, some of which may have rested upon a solid basis of fact, but others were evolved purely out of the imagination of the critics. The Government were also subjected for some time to a desultory fire of criticism from the back benches in the House of Commons, where a rumour had got abroad that the change of contractors had been effected by the Liberal Government for political motives. This attack died down when the fact came to light that the contract had been placed by the permanent officials of the Government on sound economical grounds and entirely irrespective of Party considerations; but there emerged from the general volume of

criticism a consensus of opinion that the portrait of His Majesty was an uncomplimentary and inartistic one and that the technique of the engraving was such that it did not lend itself for reproduction by the processes used for the English stamps.

The Royal Mint accordingly started on the preparation of a new series of stamps in which the portraits, as well as the borders, were designed by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and the first of these issues appeared in the autumn of 1912. About this time a body of philatelists, from whom some of the loudest criticism had arisen, were holding a Congress and Exhibition in London and as a side show proposed to produce at the Exhibition a stamp "ideal in design and workmanship." A very large number of designs were obtained in competition from all parts of the Kingdom and submitted to the choice of a committee of experts. When the selected design appeared it was found to consist of a representation of His Majesty's head almost identical with the design of Mr. Mackennal on the official stamps just issued, being, in point of fact, a printed reproduction of the same artist's work as used in the coinage.

The new issues, which have now passed into general circulation, have been much admired and are considered by competent judges to be equal to any stamps the country has had since it became necessary to abandon the old methods of obtaining impressions from an engraved plate in favour of the more wholesale process of surface printing.

Altogether the bold venture of the Inland Revenue may be pronounced a decided success and another instance may be added to the record of cases in which the firm of Harrison and Sons has worked successfully in co-operation with a Public Department of the Government.

In 1898, a short time after the use of abbreviated Telegraphic Addresses had come into vogue but before the practice had become very generally adopted, the firm selected the address "Queenprint, London," and requested it might be registered for them at the G.P.O., the word appearing a suitable one to designate the Queen's Printers. The Post Office replied that under their regulations controlling the use of telegraphic addresses this word was not admissible and offered to register the word "Stampatore" instead. The appropriateness of this latter as an address for the official manufacturers of the Postage Stamps is obvious, and

nothing less than a prophetic inspiration can be attributed to the Post Office official who suggested it, and with this spirit of prophecy in the official mind we can only contrast the blindness and want of foresight of the firm of Harrisons (displayed on this *one occasion only*), who, never having at the time printed a postage stamp, foolishly failed to appreciate the connection between the word "Stampatore" and their business and so rejected the word, and suggested some half a dozen others which they thought more appropriate. The Post Office were begged to select one of these words for registration; but apparently the Department felt piqued at the rejection of their choice, for their reply was that none of the half dozen words offered could be adopted. To avoid prolonging unnecessarily the correspondence the Firm resolved to give the Department an ample choice, and thereupon sent the following list of thirty words, all of which appeared to conform to the published regulations of the Post Office, and invited the Department to select any one which suited their taste. The words were chosen as suggesting more or less remotely, and we may add more or less humorously, the business of a Printer:—

Apostrophe, London.	Knighthood, London.
Blackamoor, "	Lampblack, ..
Bookworm, "	Leader, ..
Blotter, "	Margin, ..
Bluebook, "	Nonpareil, ..
Composing, "	Octavo, ..
Confidence, "	Overlay, ..
Cuneiform, "	Paragraph, ..
Dispatch, "	Quadrat, ..
Facsimile, "	Quarto, ..
Folio, "	Sanskrit, ..
Hieroglyph, "	Semicolon, ..
Inkerman, "	Syllable, ..
Inkslinger, "	Underlay, ..
Kingcraft, "	Underline, ..

From the reply of the Post Office it appeared however that so plentiful was the supply of red tape in that Department that some official objection or technical difficulty had been found to the use of every one of these words. Matters had now arrived at a deadlock, and

as a final effort to find a way out the firm appealed personally to one of the highest officials in the Post Office, and he, on hearing the case, generously promised that the whole resources of the Department should be placed at the service of the Firm with a view to selecting a suitable word. The result was that the address "Reginarum, London," was tendered and accepted, and this has been the registered telegraphic address of the Firm until this day.

It will be noticed that the same spirit of prophecy was not wanting in the word, for at that time Harrisons had only the honour of an Appointment to *one* Queen, *videlicet* H.M. Queen Victoria, and it was not until the History of England had progressed by two more successions to the throne that they received a special Warrant of Appointment to Queen Alexandra and thus became qualified to be described as servants "*of the Queens.*"



OLD HOUSES, Nos. 59 & 60, PALL MALL.
Pulled down (1905) for erection of the London & Lancashire Insurance Co.'s Offices.

BOOKSELLING AND PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

FOR more than fifty years now the Firm has had a publishing business, and the first premises occupied for this branch of the work were at 59, Pall Mall. Pall Mall has never been equal to Little Britain of bygone days, but still it has had an honourable reputation for booksellers. It was at Tully's Head that the great Robert Dodsley published for Pope. Later on there was a Thomas Evans who has been described as "the scholarly bookseller of Pall Mall," being the first to collect Goldsmith's writings. There was a Thomas Becket who settled there, and with de Hondt issued some of the last volumes of *Tristram Shandy* (1761). Thomas Payne the younger took premises there in 1806. William Nelson Gardiner was also a Pall Mall bookseller.

When Harrison and Sons entered upon the scene here in 1853 they took over a business known as the "Royal Library" from Mr. Olivier, a publisher and bookseller.

No. 1, St. James's Street, was also occupied from 1873–1881. It had been well known for two or three generations as "Sams's Library," and that name was still maintained while it was the property of Harrisons. No doubt the business originally had been to supply books, but, like Mitchell's Library, now in Bond Street, and others, it had taken on dealing in theatre tickets, and this and the stationery business formed the staple trade at the time we speak of.

The Pall Mall house has perhaps been known best in the publishing world for the series of books which have borne the name of "Burke"—*Burke's Peerage*, *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain*, *Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland*, *Burke's Extinct Peerage* and *Burke's Armoury*. The *Peerage* is the best known work of its class, it is the book which has been called by satirists "The Englishman's Bible." It is brought up to date thoroughly every year, and is now in the seventy-sixth edition, and

it claims what no other modern peerage can claim—an unbroken and continuous issue from the first edition of the volume which bore the title. Henry Colburn was the original publisher, and on his death in 1855, the copyright passed by sale to Messrs. Harrison and Sons for the sum of £4,000. Sir Bernard Burke, the Ulster King at Arms, edited it for Harrisons, and made the book the great authority that it has come to be, and now the editorial traditions, with the genius of the name, are being carried on by his son, Mr. Ashworth Burke.

After the Crimean War the sum of £1,000 was paid to Florence Nightingale for her *Notes on Nursing*. We may well suppose that at the time of its first publication, when Miss Nightingale's self-sacrificing devotion was fresh in everybody's mind, the book would be eagerly taken up and find a ready sale, but the modest little publication has done much more than that: giving advice on the technical details of the art of nursing in the simplest language, it was alive with womanly sympathy and inspired by the soul of Christian charity; it was quickly appreciated for its intrinsic merit and originality, and has become a classic for all time; it has been reprinted again and again, keeping its original form, and it still finds a sale to this very day.

Another book which created something of a *furore* in the sixties was *Banting on Corpulence*, of which over 100,000 copies were put into circulation. William Banting (1797–1878) was a man of considerable physical proportions, who reduced himself by dieting and exercise, and was ready to impart his knowledge to his fellow men; and so after laying aside the greatness which had been thrust upon him somewhat against his will, he achieved greatness in another form, and made his name quite a by-word for a time; so much so, in fact, that Dr. Brewer includes the phrase, "Banting"—"doing Banting," in his well known *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*; and so now it is an instance of what has been called a "perpetuated personality."

Sir E. Hertslet (*Recollections of the Old Foreign Office*) relates an incident in which the Firm figures as being the "bookseller" referred to.

"During the dispute with the United States respecting the Alabama Claims, a collection of books, bearing chiefly on American questions, was

advertised for sale by auction, and on looking over the Catalogue I marked four books which I thought might be useful to the Foreign Office Library, and as my bookseller told me, in answer to my query as to the price they would probably fetch, that such books rarely fetched more than one or two shillings, I authorised him to bid for me and he did so. The first book was knocked down to me for eighteenpence, the second at half-a-crown, the third at two shillings, but when the fourth was put up, there was, I was told, a lively competition for it, one of the competitors being an American, and it was eventually knocked down to me for £100! This book, or rather unbound pamphlet of about 150 pages, bore the following title :—

THE BRITISH TREATY.

—
WITH
an Appendix
of
State Papers
which are now first published.

AMERICA :
Printed, unknown where, or to whom sold.

LONDON :
Reprinted for John Joseph Stockdale, 41, Pall Mall,
1808.
Price 3s. 6d.

"The Treaty referred to was the 'Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. Signed at London, 19 November, 1794.' This has been a lesson to me, and I have never since given a *carte blanche* to anyone—bookseller or anyone else—to bid for me at a sale without limiting him a price beforehand. My only consolation at the time was that, if at that particular moment it was worth while for an American to give such a high price for this book, it was to the interest of this country to prevent him from then obtaining it."

By Authority.

**DIETRICHSEN AND HANNAY'S
ROYAL
ALMANACK:
AND
NAUTICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS,
FOR THE YEAR **1863**, OF OUR LORD,**

*Being the Third after Bissextile or Leap Year,
AND THE TWENTY-SEVENTH OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.
DAILY TIDE TABLES FOR LONDON, BRISTOL, HULL, LIVERPOOL, AND 238 OTHER PORTS.*

**ROYAL GENEALOGY OF ENGLAND,
PEERAGE,
Parliamentary, Court, County, and Colonial Calendar;
ALPHABETICAL NAVY & ARMY LIST;
REGISTER OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES;
LONDON, PROVINCIAL, COLONIAL & FOREIGN BANKING DIRECTORY;
List of Fairs in England, Scotland, and Ireland,
PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TABLE FOR 1862;
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT;
POSTAL REGULATIONS;
AND BOOK OF
GENERAL REFERENCE AND INFORMATION.**

*OFFICIALLY CORRECTED AT THE SEVERAL PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.
168 PAGES, TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.*

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY
EDWARD CLEAVER,
Patent Medicine Vendor, Perfumer, Chymist, and Druggist,
63, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
And may be had of all Booksellers, Postmasters, Newsmen, and Letter Carriers in the Country.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Forwarded *free* to any part of the UNITED KINGDOM for EIGHTPENCE and to *several* of the BRITISH
COLONIES for ONE SHILLING.

ALMANACK and DIARY bound together, price 3s.

NOTABLE WORKS

AMONGST notable works that have issued from Harrisons' Press we mention *Dietrichsen and Hannay's Almanack*, which was started, we believe, by Hannay in 1838 and carried on by Dietrichsen, a dealer in patent medicines.

Though this Almanac was at the time quite the most comprehensive publication of its kind, and had a very large circulation, it never had a regular publisher, but was issued by the patent medicine firm mainly as a medium for their own advertisements.

After the death of Dietrichsen it was continued for some years by his daughter, Laura Dietrichsen, who managed both the medicine business and the editing of this Almanac, a truly notable enterprise at a time when women in business life were almost unknown. She was aided by many suggestions from James Harrison, and the work continued to develop under her management and attained an annual circulation of 100,000 copies.

The medicine business, together with the Almanac, was sold to Edward Cleaver about 1863, and the publication was carried on by him for eight or nine years.

From the reproduction of the title page, which is shown in the plate herewith, the reader will not fail to observe the resemblance to the modern *Whitaker*. This, indeed, is no chance resemblance, for as a matter of fact it was Dietrichsen's Almanac which served as a model to Joseph Whitaker when he produced his first edition in 1868. And even at the present day many of the main features of *Dietrichsen* can be traced in the modern *Whitaker*.

The newer publication being issued by a man of letters connected with the publishing trade was no doubt more favourably placed as regards distribution, and it rapidly attained a large circulation, and doubtless it was mainly on this account that a few years later its prototype was discontinued by Mr. Cleaver.

In February, 1897, there was issued from Harrisons' printing office Nansen's *Farthest North*, which was described in the contemporary Press as the "most wonderful record of travel ever published."

The copyright had been purchased by Messrs. Constable for a large sum, and though Nansen's exploits could never be described as a nine days' wonder, it was felt that much depended on printing and publishing his full and complete narrative during the first flush of popular enthusiasm and excitement which his marvellous enterprise had aroused.

Under the circumstances the publishers considered that the book could not be produced with sufficient speed in the provinces by any of the book printing houses which supply the London publishers, and the work was accordingly entrusted to Harrison and Sons, who set up in type the two large volumes of 500 pages each, interspersed with numerous illustrations, in something over a fortnight.

The work was ultimately issued in nearly all the languages of Europe, but the English edition was not only the largest and most important, but also the first to appear.

Another example of rapid printing is given in the annual issue of *Burke's Peerage*. This work consists of nearly 3,000 pages of closely printed matter, and every year in the space of about three weeks a large edition of this enormous book is printed, bound, and distributed to the public and bookselling trade. So many are the noble and titled families recorded therein, and so full of detail are the particulars of the family trees with all their branches and ramifications, that the familiar term "the upper ten thousand" has long been a misnomer. The living persons alone of whom one may read in *Burke's Peerage* and who are catalogued in the index number nearly 30,000. Over such an army the death rate holds its inevitable sway, and births, weddings, and new appointments occur with corresponding frequency, so that it is no exaggeration to say that changes occur daily in the family histories of *Burke*. Records of all these changes are made from day to day as soon as they arise, and when the book appears just before Christmas it is invariably found to contain notices of events which have happened only two or three days before publication.

During the eighties the firm held the contract for supplying the

Post Office telegraph forms, about 250,000,000 of these being required per annum, which was considered a big order in its day. As an aid to forming an idea of the quantity it may be mentioned that the year's supply, if stacked in a pile, would have formed a column six miles high. Doubtless the consumption of telegraph forms has largely increased since that date; but we believe we are correct in saying that neither before nor since the contract was held by Harrisons have the whole of the forms required by the telegraph department been manufactured by one firm.

Of a totally different nature to supplying telegraph forms by the million is the printing of transcriptions of ancient manuscripts in the British Museum. The Egyptian Book of the Dead, which we take as an example, is a transcription and a translation of a papyrus believed to have been produced about 1400 or 1500 B.C. This book, a handsome large 4to volume of 500 pages, was produced under the direction of Dr. Budge, of the British Museum. It gives a complete transcription of the Egyptian text, in which the ancient hieroglyphic writing is rendered in typography, the various pictorial characters being reproduced in metal type and set up by the compositor after the fashion of an ordinary alphabet.

In a similar manner are reproduced the Babylonian inscriptions impressed upon clay tablets or carved on cylinders which have been dug up in the desert. Indeed, it may be said that in certain branches of archaeological research *all* that is printed in this country emanates from the office in St. Martin's Lane.

The spring of 1911 was the date of the Census Returns, and the forms on which the Returns were made were supplied by Harrisons. These of course were distributed throughout the kingdom, so that the Return might be made on one day, and it was interesting to a member of the family, who on April 2, 1911, was travelling across the country from north to south by train, to be able to boast that in every house passed on a long day's journey, every dwelling in the crowded towns, every county mansion in its park, and every lonely cottage on the country-side there was to be found that day an example of the Firm's work.

The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, though of world-wide circulation, is perhaps not so well known outside the scientific circles to which it especially appeals as its importance deserves. It was organized by the Royal Society of London with the co-operation of an international council consisting of the leading men of science of—

England.	Germany.	Russia.	Norway.	Italy.
The Colonies.	Austria.	Holland.	Sweden.	Japan.
America.	Hungary.	Denmark.	Greece.	Mexico.

The object is to aid scientific research by issuing in a properly classified list the title of every book, pamphlet, or article on scientific subjects published in any civilized country throughout the world; so that, on the one hand, workers on any subject can obtain all the literature on those topics which interest them, and avoid going over the same ground that has been covered by other students; and, on the other hand, it assures all such workers the necessary publicity for their work among the persons who are interested.

Thirty-two Governments co-operate in the production of this catalogue. Experts for each subject are working in every country, and they deliver their contributions to one of thirty-three local bureaux from whence they are transmitted to the Central Bureau in London, where the whole of the contributions are collated into one series, and forwarded to Harrison and Sons to print.

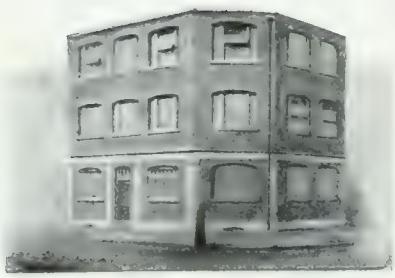
The Firm undertake the publication of the work as well as its printing, for the printed volumes have to be redistributed all over the world. The work forms 17 more or less bulky volumes each year, one for each subject, some of them containing as many as 1,000 or 1,400 pages. The task of the printer is not a light one when it is remembered that each volume—nay, each page—is made up of five or six languages mixed up as it were indiscriminately, and that the subject matter, whatever the language may be, is always of an advanced scientific or technical nature. Some of the newly-constructed names in our own language are difficult enough for a man of average education, but the compositor who has to tackle modern scientific terms in German, Dutch, Russian, and Polish as well requires to be a technical expert indeed.

Here follow a few such terms culled at random from the current issue;—

Petroleumkohlenwasserstoffe. Omwentelingsoppervlakken.

Dicarboxethyldiphenacyldithiolthiopirone. Lösungsgleichgewichte.

Pseudoxerotricha. Физіологохіміческія Krummungseigenschaften.



PRINTING OFFICE IN ORCHARD ST..
WESTMINSTER.

Erected 1828. Demolished 1863.



FRONT PANEL OF AN OLD LEAD CISTERN, DATED 1740.

From House in May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane.

BRICKS AND MORTAR

THE earliest premises occupied by the two brothers Harrison, the Founders of the Firm in the middle of the 18th century, were both in Warwick Lane—the one brother in partnership with E. Owen, the other with Edward Say. It is impossible at the present time to fix the exact locality of either printing office in Warwick Lane, which, though it still runs from Ludgate Hill to Newgate Street, no longer retains a single house that stood there in 1750, all having been pulled down and rebuilt at some intervening period. The Street is no longer occupied by printers but is, like Paternoster Row which adjoins it, still in the centre of the publishing and bookselling trade.

In Warwick Square, where James Harrison (II) was carrying on his business in 1799–1800, the present-day antiquarian will be more fortunate, for there he will find two eighteenth-century houses practically unaltered so far as their exterior frontages are concerned. We can only regard these as examples of the style of house which must have provided accommodation for the printing office at the period in which we are interested, as we have no records of the number of the house, or its exact situation in the square.

In Paternoster Row also, where James Harrison resided from 1787 to 1798, although it is a fairly long street there are now not more than two houses still remaining in their old condition, although perhaps one or two others may merely have been refronted or adapted to their present purposes.

No. 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, was the address where Mary Harrison carried on business in partnership with Thorn in 1769. Here again we find that though the court exists with its old outlines every house has been pulled down and rebuilt with the exception of one at the top which must have stood in its present condition for close on 200 years. This house is occupied by a firm of Printers, for Red Lion Court is still in the heart of Printerdom.

In 1801, James Harrison removed to No. 6, Lancaster Court, Strand, which ran from the Strand, nearly opposite Craven Street, through the present site of the Golden Cross Hotel to St. Martin's Church, crossing the line of Duncannon Street. His house was an end one almost under the shadow of St. Martin's Church adjoining the gate to the Churchyard. The whole of this court was pulled down when the present street was laid out, about the year 1830, and the printing office was removed to a new building erected for the purpose in Orchard Street, Westminster, at a spot not 200 yards from the Westminster Almonry, where Caxton's first press is believed to have been set up. A drawing of this simple factory type of building is reproduced by way of record, not because it has any pretensions to interest from an architectural or from an antiquarian point of view. It was leased to James and Thomas Richard Harrison by the Governors of the Greycoat Hospital at Christmas, 1828. The firm have amongst their papers a receipt for ground rent prior to Christmas, 1828, paid by them to the Governors of the Hospital. Some thirty-five years later, Orchard Street met with much the same fate as Lancaster Court, when the new thoroughfare now known as Victoria Street was cut through the heart of the Westminster slums. Orchard Street still exists, and there are two important printing offices in it, but its course has been diverted from the line of the older street and every house that stood in the early sixties has been pulled down.

In about 1840 T. R. Harrison joined in partnership with Mr. J. W. Parker, who had a printing office at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, and a few years later Parker retired. The lease of the house, with its yard and workshops behind, was transferred to T. R. Harrison and his two sons.

There is no record of the date when No. 46, St. Martin's Lane, was annexed, but it must have been very little later, probably about 1858. These two houses were comparatively modern buildings at the time and their frontage to St. Martin's Lane has stood unaltered ever since. There was a gateway between the two houses leading to an open yard or roadway running back about 170 feet from St. Martin's Lane with a row of workshops or cottages on each side. This yard was roofed over with glass in 1855 and formed the first machine room for the printing business. At a still earlier date we find from an old map this roadway was a



ANCIENT UNGLAZED AND PARTI-GLAZED EARTHENWARE.

Found in excavations on St. Martin's Lane premises, 1889. This kind of pottery was made from the 12th to the 16th century. The specimens shown probably date from the early part of the 16th century.



"GREYBEARDS."

Dutch wine or beer jugs of 16th or 17th century.
So called from the quaint bearded mask decorating the neck.



1743.

1807.

1831.

THREE COINS.

Found beneath the flooring of Old House, May's Buildings,
St. Martin's Lane (1913).



EARLY TOBACCO PIPES.

Found in excavating at back of St. Martin's Lane premises (1889).
The darker object is a porcelain implement used for curling the hair.

thoroughfare running back another 70 feet or 80 feet and there emerging into Bedfordbury, a street which runs parallel with St. Martin's Lane, but at the time we speak of a workshop had been built right across the road dividing the thoroughfare into two blind alleys. At the back of the yard was a well from which water could be procured in some considerable quantity. Whether there would have been enough to supply the steam engine, which was erected close by, is perhaps somewhat uncertain, but it is a tradition that there was ample water to enable the firm of that date when erecting their boilers and engines to obtain a specially advantageous offer from the New River Co., from whom the working supply was actually obtained. For years afterwards and even at the present time it would be quite possible to pump water from the gravel soil which underlies these workshops, the only difficulty from a practical point of view being that the water rises with a fine gravel floating in it, and that if it were pumped continuously the buildings would probably be undermined by the gradual removal of the gravel soil.

In this portion of the premises there was found in 1889, when excavations were being made in order to build the necessary foundations for a large printing machine, a quantity of old earthenware, including specimens of early unglazed or half-glazed porcelain, such as jugs, breadpans, a shaving dish as used by barbers, a curious china roller-shaped article said to have been used by ladies in the time of the Stuarts for curling their hair, several good specimens of the old Dutch wine jugs known as "Greybeards," and a quantity of clay tobacco pipes of a very early type. The remarkable point about this find was that the articles appear to cover a very long period of divergent dates. The only explanation which antiquarians have been able to offer was that there must have been a big rubbish pit, or bin, into which old articles had been thrown for many successive generations. A further element of mystery was added by the discovery of a human skull.

Flanking the long workshops at the rear of the St. Martin's Lane premises are the houses in a paved court known as May's Buildings or Great May's Buildings. The end house in this row, situated at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, bears the date 1739, but the style of building of the houses at the back would suggest that they may have been somewhat older and may probably have been built about the time of Queen Anne. In any case they clearly belonged to a time when this was a fashionable

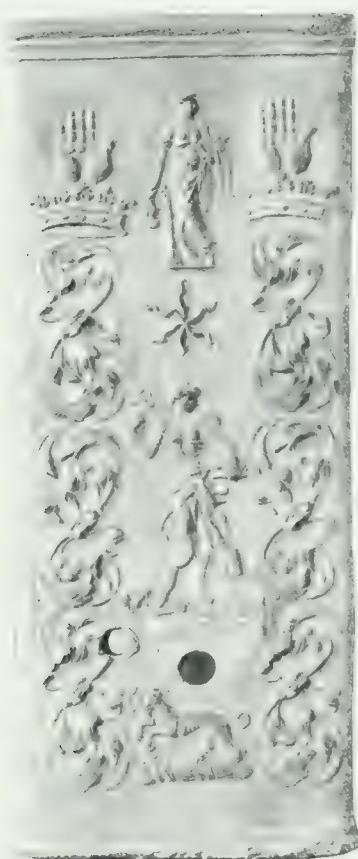
residential quarter, when the home of the élite was in Soho and when probably this court with its row of small shops filled a position in London such as the Burlington Arcade or one of the Bond Street Arcades hold at the present time. The court was about 18 feet wide narrowed down to about 8 feet at both ends by the overlapping of the corner houses in the main thoroughfare. Some of the houses were fitted with oak panelling, elaborate plastering, and handsome staircases with carved banisters, and in one of them was found a handsomely designed leaden cistern and a pump dated 1740.

Of the eleven houses which formed the north side of the court the first two were taken by the Firm, rebuilt, and occupied in 1866, about the time when Orchard Street, Westminster, was pulled down, and gradually the whole of this side of May's Buildings was absorbed for the purposes of the printing offices—

- Nos. 15 and 16 in 1866.
- No. 20 in 1873.
- No. 14 in 1881.
- No. 18 in 1890.
- Nos. 17 and 19 in 1891.
- No. 21 in 1896.
- No. 12 in 1898.
- No. 13 in 1910.
- No. 22 in 1913.

The whole of the opposite side of May's Buildings, consisting of eleven similar old houses with shops, was pulled down for the erection of the London Coliseum in 1904.

Behind the houses in May's Buildings there were open yards, and before they were adapted as printing offices, a portion of one of these yards, about 6 feet square, had been occupied by the tenant of the adjoining house. The freeholders of both the houses claimed a proprietary interest in this bit of ground but neither of them was able to show a conclusive legal title; so that when they leased their houses to the firm of Harrison this plot was not included. Having thus let the surrounding property neither of the putative owners had means of access to the disputed plot, and, as a consequence, it remained unoccupied for many years, a desert island in the centre of the factory. A solution



LEAD CISTERN.



MAY'S BUILDINGS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

The whole of the left-hand side pulled down for the erection of
the London Coliseum in 1904.

The whole of the right-hand side now added to Harrison's
Printing Office.

of the legal problem was ultimately come to when the Firm purchased the freeholds of both the adjoining owners, and, the two houses becoming one property, there was no longer room for dispute.

No. 47, St. Martin's Lane, a house with a good sized warehouse in the rear, was added to the printing office in 1881. This house had been occupied for a long period by dealers in china and crockeryware, indeed Browne's China Shop was well known both in London and the country as the best, if not the only place for obtaining articles to match sets of china which people had in use. When a new design was brought out the proprietor would buy a quantity from Staffordshire and retain it for the purpose of matching sets in later years, when, no doubt, he was able to obtain a considerably higher price for single articles than he could have sold them for in the set. His business flourished best before the day of the railways, when the long delay involved in sending samples to the Potteries and in getting the goods delivered by road drove people to avail themselves of his stock. It gradually dwindled with the change in market conditions brought about by the more rapid communication between the Potteries and the Capital, and finally succumbed, like many other individual retail businesses, to the competition of co-operative stores and the other large modern establishments which combine a dozen trades under one roof.

Immediately at the back of the long extended workshops of 45 and 46, St. Martin's Lane, there stood a court or blind alley which was entered from Bedfordbury, and which, as we have said, in conjunction with the yard of 45, St. Martin's Lane, once formed a thoroughfare between the two main streets. In the year 1899, when it was absorbed for building an additional printing office, it consisted of five small houses to which access could only be had through a very narrow passage. It was inhabited by an exceedingly rough class of people, such as occupied many of the slums round Covent Garden. The Vestry of St. Martin's had the privilege of providing a lamp-post for lighting the court, and of cleansing it, but rarely of collecting their rates; and the police passed down the narrow passage on extremely rare occasions and with the utmost caution. Under the circumstances the authorities were not sorry when a proposal was made to make a clean sweep of the five houses together with two more in Bedfordbury, and erect a factory upon the site. This addition may be said to have

completed the main block of the St. Martin's Lane premises, which extends nearly 250 feet back from the highway.

When the property was being purchased the Firm's Solicitors naturally tried to describe it by its proper name, and searched the old documents to ascertain what was the correct form of the name, of which several versions had been used. As many as thirteen different spellings were discovered amongst these papers, of which we recall a few:—

Chemister Alley.	Kemster Alley.
Chymister „	Kemster's „
Chemisters „	Kenister „
Chemists „	Kenaster „

In Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1755, we find the name given as Keniston's.

Nearly facing it at the opposite side of Bedfordbury was a similar court known as Pipemakers' Alley. May's Buildings was also continued on the opposite side of Bedfordbury as Little May's Buildings; but all these slums were pulled down in 1880 for the erection of Peabody Buildings.

The class of person who inhabited this district may be gathered from an incident which happened shortly before Chemister Alley was pulled down. The District Surveyor condemned some portion of the structure and the owners were required to strengthen the roof with wooden shores. The inhabitants of the adjoining house saw their opportunity to economize in firewood and helped themselves to a small portion of the timber each day until the roof fell upon their neighbours' heads. Some of them continued to occupy the premises in this condition—of course without paying rent—and they were ultimately only induced to retire when the bricks and mortar were removed from over them.

In 1895, a small house was added on the north side of the main block opening on to another court turning out of St. Martin's Lane, known as Hop Gardens. The name seems rather an anachronism at the present time. Is it possible that it may be a survival from the time when the Church of St. Martin actually stood in the fields; and that this court may have been the entrance to a garden where hops were grown? The suggestion may seem rather improbable to those who are



HOUSES IN BEDFORDBURY. SHOWING THE NARROW
ENTRANCE TO "CHEMISTER ALLEY."

This block was pulled down in 1899 for an extension of
Harrison's Printing Office.

familiar with the crowded buildings and the teeming traffic which characterize the centre of London and many miles around in the present day, but is not so impossible when it is considered that even within the memory of the writers of the present volume there was a house in St. Martin's Lane with a garden of 100 or 150 feet in length, with a mulberry tree in the centre, and a poultry house at the end.*

Some premises on the opposite side of St. Martin's Lane adjoining the Public Library were acquired about the year 1890. They consist of a two-storied warehouse 120 feet deep which had been formerly occupied by a printing firm known as Johnson and Delaperelle, and are now used for the purpose of a stock warehouse where the numerous sheets of printed books, often the property of customers, are kept awaiting the gradual sales which take place at the booksellers.

Between the years 1881 and 1891 an auxiliary printing office was added in Tower Street, Cambridge Circus, for the production of the Post Office Telegraph Forms, of which the quantities printed were so large that it was found impossible to provide sufficient accommodation in the main printing office. Here also was partly produced *Short Cuts*, the first of the halfpenny weekly popular papers.

We have alluded elsewhere to the Bookselling and Publishing Department, which was domiciled between the years 1850 and 1905 at 59, Pall Mall—an old brick house at the corner of Crown Court facing the gates of Marlborough House. This was reputed by tradition to be the Old Smyrna Coffee House of the previous century, and to have been frequented by wits and notabilities in the time of Goldsmith. This house and the adjoining one, No. 60, were both built over the public passage of Crown Court, not, as might be supposed, by both extending half way and meeting in the middle, but by the first floor of No. 59 being extended over the whole area of the public way while the second and upper floors were constructed smaller so that those of No. 60 might extend over the Court; the result was the two houses were interlocked so that neither could be pulled down without the other. Ultimately both were demolished in the year 1905, and the present block for the London and Lancashire Insurance Offices erected on the site. The bookselling business was then removed to its present situation at

* This was No. 98, the residence and business house of Henry Wild, father of Mrs. James William Harrison.

45, Pall Mall, a house which had previously been in the occupation of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., the East India Bankers.

"Sams's Library," which was run as a branch establishment in connection with the bookselling and retail stationery business, was the house at the corner of Pall Mall and St. James's Street facing St. James's Palace. It was a solid old-fashioned building, the brickwork of which was, in colour and appearance, not unlike that of St. James's Palace though it could hardly have been contemporaneous. There were vaulted cellars not only under the house but also beneath the pavement and far out into the broad roadway of the two streets, Pall Mall and St. James's Street, which meet at the corner. In 1881 the Firm's interest in this property was sold to the Alliance Assurance Company, who pulled down the building and erected on the site the handsome block of offices and chambers which now stands.

In 1910, when the British Postage Stamp Contract was entrusted to Harrisons, a new departure was made in opening extensive works in the country. A large disused factory was purchased at Hayes, Middlesex, with a dock on the Grand Junction Canal and ten acres of land available for future extensions; and with steam engines and boilers of 240 horse-power. The building had been erected by the Compo Board Co., for the manufacture of a kind of board intended for building purposes; it required a considerable amount of adaptation before it was converted into a printing office.

It was approached by a rough country road known as Workhouse Lane—a title neither euphonious nor of good omen; and the District Council readily acceded to a suggestion to call it in future Printing House Lane.

As we go to press a further extension of premises is being completed. A large six-storied block of new buildings having been erected to cover the site of Nos. 13 and 14, Bedfordbury, together with two of the old houses already occupied by the firm in May's Buildings. This addition alone is considerably larger than the whole of the Printing Office as we have described it when first it was established in St. Martin's Lane. The whole group of buildings is now connected up to form one block covering an area of half an acre.

POLITICS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

AN interesting side of the printer's trade is the fact that it constantly brings him into contact with the political and social movements of the day. To record history is the province of the printer, but his services are also required in the making of history; and the firm of Harrisons has been associated with many interesting events.

At the Coronation of our honoured Sovereign, and at His Majesty's Marriage; at the Marriage and Coronation of King Edward; at the funerals of Queen Victoria and King Edward, at many other Royal functions, and at the funerals of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Palmerston the Firm had its duties to perform.

In the great days of the Volunteer movement, when the Rifle Corps derived their chief support from the upper-middle classes, the Harrisons not only did much of the printing, but all the members of the Firm were volunteers in the 1st Middlesex Rifles, who had the Duke of Wellington as their Honorary Colonel. There was considerable enthusiasm in those days for drill and for marksmanship, and the Annual Camp at Wimbledon was a great function; not only in respect of the keen competition in shooting, but also on account of the social side, for there was much entertaining done and there the womenfolk used to appear in all the glories of the costumes of the sixties. At the camp the Harrisons used to provide a tent for the sale of military books, newspapers and stationery, and Harrisons' boys running about all parts of the camp with their newspapers were known as the "Light Infantry." Here also was published a magazine which gave the latest camp news and the best camp humour. The humour, we think, predominated, and that no doubt was the reason why the paper was called *The Earwig*, for the Riflemen had found from experience that much of the humour of dwelling in tents was derived from the ubiquitous earwig, which appeared in the morning upon their bread and butter, and at night upon their pillows.

James Harrison was a good marksman with the old Enfield muzzle-loading rifle. On occasions, he and a friend would resort for practice to one of the County Rifle Ranges during their summer holidays and

the local Non-Com. would invariably turn out an instruction squad of Regulars to see the young riflemen from London shoot.

The Art Union of London was started to bring Art into the homes of the people in Early Victorian times, when Art in decoration and in furniture was at its lowest ; when, in fact, there was little besides the expensive oil painting and the not much less expensive engraving which the ordinary citizen could acquire : the various processes of photographic reproduction not having been invented.

For the subscription of one guinea it used to supply its members with a work of art such as an engraving, or book of engravings, or sometimes a small statuette or bronze ornament and also a chance in a lottery, specially authorized by Act of Parliament, at which big prizes in the way of works of art might be won.

It was largely supported by persons in all classes of the community and the firm of Harrisons were among the earliest subscribers and were engaged on the printing connected therewith.

In 1912, when the condition of affairs had so entirely changed and more or less artistic productions were scattered broadcast, the business of the Art Union had fallen away ; and, having accomplished its task, it was decided to wind it up. It was a curious coincidence that this decision was come to on the day on which Mr. J. W. Harrison died, after having been all his lifetime associated with its work.

In later times from the house of Harrison there emanated one of the first two journals devoted to the motor-car and still later the first paper devoted to flight.

In 1850 the first Master Printers' Association was formed with Mr. Thomas Richard Harrison as one of its leading members. This Association followed on an important conference which had taken place in the year 1847, between the representatives of the master printers and of the workmen, at which the compositors' scale of prices, which had been drawn up in the year 1810, received its first extensive revision and amendment.

The "compositors' scale of prices" is a document unique in the archives of trade. At the time when it was originated, at the commencement of the 19th century, nearly all compositors' work was paid by the piece, and this elaborate scale was drawn up to provide an equitable

scale of wages for all the possible variations in a printer's work. It contained no less than fifty pages of closely printed matter, consisting of specifications of the different details of a compositor's work with the prices to be paid, and with the rules and regulations which controlled it. The index of the edition of 1847 had something like 400 references, and that of 1891 considerably over 500.

The Master Printers' Association was, in 1865, consulted by Lord St. Leonards about a Labour Conciliation Bill which he was introducing in the House of Lords. Nearly fifty years have passed since that date and how small is the progress which we have made towards our industrial ideals!

The old Master Printers' Association continued for about twenty years, by which time T. R. Harrison had retired and Thomas Harrison had taken his place upon the Committee of Management and was in fact Chairman in 1870, when a motion was carried to the effect that there was no further need to maintain the Association in the then condition of the trade: and so the master printers of London went on without any Trade Association for the next twenty years.

The present Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association was organized in 1890 by Mr. W. C. K. Clowes, Mr. Arnold Forster (afterwards Secretary of State for War), Mr. (now Sir) Philip Waterlow, and Mr. C. R. Harrison. Its first duty, like that of the earlier Association, was to meet the workmen in conference and overhaul the compositors' scale of prices. During the forty years that had expired since the previous revision the hours of labour had been altered, items in the scale had been modified by agreement, and new customs had grown up in the trade, so that the scale was in a condition of patchwork which made it difficult for the most experienced printer to follow its meaning. A joint committee of masters and men, including, of course, a representative of the house of Harrison, sat for three weeks at Stationers' Hall and ultimately evolved a new scale, codifying and amending all the existing laws and customs of the trade. This scale has held the field since that date, and formed the basis of all subsequent modifications in wages and trade conditions.

The Chairmanship of the Association is an annual office, which was filled by C. R. Harrison in the year 1895-6.

The London Master Printers' Association was the parent of many similar bodies in the provinces, which the Executive Committee made it their business to organize and foster. These were ultimately all federated

with the parent body and with other independent provincial societies, under the title of "The Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom." The organization comprises at the present time more than eighty constituent associations. Its Council holds a quarterly meeting in London, and has various sub-committees to deal with special questions affecting the trade. A general meeting and conference of its members takes place once a year in one of the large provincial centres of England, Scotland, or Ireland. A recent Business Congress in London was attended by over 1,200 employing printers.

More recently the firm of Harrisons have been associated with representative master printers from Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Norwich, and Cardiff in the formation and management of "The Printing Trades and General Insurance Co.," a co-operative insurance company, founded in 1907, which, as its name implies, caters for the special needs of the printer, and effects for its clients an economy in one of the most exacting items of expense incident to their business.

In 1910 the Printers' Provident Association was originated by Mr. Herbert Waterlow and Mr. C. R. Harrison to provide an independent Association in which all workers connected with the printing trade might obtain under the most favourable conditions the advantages of a benefit society untrammelled by political or social aims. When the recent National Insurance Act came into force a special section of this Association was formed as an Approved Society under the Act. The two sections now comprise something approaching 10,000 members.

The Firm or one of its partners has been chosen to represent the interests of the printing trade on many other occasions, among which may be mentioned: The Arbitration by Sir George Askwith, of the Board of Trade, upon the Wages and Hours Questions in 1901; the Advisory Committee summoned by the Board of Trade in connection with the Census of Production in 1908; and the London Chamber of Arbitration.

The excellent work of The Printers' Pension Corporation is generally well known, especially since the annual publication of the popular *Printers' Pie*. The Society was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1865 on the petition of the Duke of Wellington, Earl Stanhope, Thos. Richard Harrison, Wm. Clowes, and John Nichols, the last three printers being named the first trustees of the new Corporation. It collects annually and

distributes in pensions and other charities amongst the necessitous members of the craft a very considerable sum of money. When a sufficient capital sum is collected, or presented, to provide a permanent pension the Corporation undertakes the investment and management of the fund for the charitable purposes of the donors.

The staff at Harrisons in the spring of 1904 resolved to attempt the collection of such a fund to provide a permanent income to be applied exclusively as a pension for employees of the house in need. The associated contributors are known as "The Harrison & Sons Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation," or more familiarly as the "H. & S. Auxiliary." Small sums are subscribed annually by a large number of the staff and sundry concerts and entertainments have been given in aid of the scheme. Before the end of 1912 a sum of £532 had been collected and deposited with the Corporation, an amount sufficient to found and maintain a pension of £20 per annum, to be known as "The Harrison Pension." The Auxiliary, having a small balance in their hands, decided not to rest upon their oars, but to proceed at once to the collection of a further sum in order, in due course, to provide a second pension of a like amount.

Besides this provision for the old and infirm, the staff at Harrisons have for many years had an efficient Sick Fund of about 300 members organized and managed by themselves.

The subscription to the Fund is 3*d.* per week, and it has been able to provide an allowance of 12*s.* per week to sick members up to sixteen weeks and then 6*s.* a week for eight weeks subsequently, as well as a sum of £8 at death.

These are results which, though not exactly running on all fours with the National Insurance Scheme, compare very favourably therewith, notwithstanding that the National Scheme involves a weekly contribution of more than double the amount.

The staff at Harrisons, though compulsorily under the National Scheme, have not felt disposed to abandon their own Fund, which has been tried and not found wanting and has inspired confidence. Subscribers know that in any case of sickness, as soon as it is certified, their benefit allowance is delivered weekly at their door without further trouble, and they feel they cannot afford to drop this for the present uncertain and difficult-to-obtain benefits of the Government scheme.

Another Sick Fund, run by the female staff for their own benefit, is equally satisfactory in its results, and still more economical in administration. At a cost of 1*d.* per week per member the Fund is able to pay 6*s.* per week to sick members up to six weeks, and 3*s.* per week for six subsequent weeks. This Fund has paid all demands made upon it for some years past, and has accumulated a balance exceeding £100 at the bank, and generally pays out to its members a bonus at the end of the year. These benefits are not of course equal in amount to those of the National Insurance Scheme, but considering that the subscription is only one-sixth of that of the latter, the result as an example of self-help and efficient management is remarkable. The voluntary system has, moreover, the great advantage of being capable of graduation so as to be adaptable to any body of wage-earners, whilst the cast-iron system undoubtedly presses very heavily on many.

The Ancient Livery Company of the Stationers is, of course, too well known to need much description here. The name "Stationer" at the time when the Company was first incorporated meant rather "Publisher" or "Bookseller," and though the craft of the printer was in a sense ancillary to that of the "stationer," still in most cases printing, bookbinding, publishing, and bookselling were all combined and performed by the same individual, so that the ancient name rightly includes what are now different but allied trades.

The Stationers' Company is one of the very few London Companies which have retained during the whole of their career their association with the particular trade by and for which they were founded. Probably this is in a great measure due to the fact that it has numbered among its members three or four families who, like the Harrisons, have for several generations carried on continuously in London one or other of the allied literary trades. All the members of the Firm to whom we have made reference from the year 1738 until the present date have been Liverymen of the Stationers' Company, rising in their time to the higher offices, exerting their influence upon the policy of the Guild and leaving their mark upon the tablets of its history. The majority of the Harrisons have also been apprenticed to their fathers to learn the trade of printing under the Indentures of the Stationers' Company. At the present time there are no less than twelve members of the family upon the Livery, ten of whom are, or have been, engaged in the traditional trade.



THE OLD SESSIONS HOUSE WESTMINSTER.

Pulled down and reconstructed 1892.

From an old print.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

IT is perhaps not very generally known that, before the formation of the London boroughs under the London Government Act of 1899, there existed in Westminster an old corporation dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, known as the Court of Burgesses. As two of the Harrisons were members of this Court, it may not be out of place to give a short account of it amongst these records, which have already referred to so many institutions which have now passed away.

The corporation was established at a time when Westminster was dominated by the Abbey, then called the "Collegiate Church of St. Peter," and just as the local government of London was effected by the vestries of the parish churches, so the municipal government of the entire City of Westminster was controlled by the Abbey. Thus it came about that the head of the municipal corporation was not a Mayor but the Dean of the Collegiate Church. This anomalous dignity attaching to the office of Dean of Westminster was a source of considerable amusement to at least one distinguished tenant of the office, the late Dean Stanley, who combined with his literary and theological qualifications a strong antiquarian interest and a keen sense of humour. He loved to assert his claim to the title of "Lord Mayor" on the most incongruous occasions, and especially delighted in recounting how completely he had succeeded in mystifying his friends and acquaintances in Paris, where the more complete divorce of Church and State made it impossible for people to conceive how one person could combine in his person the functions of an ecclesiastical dignitary and a Mayor.

The Dean was supported by a High Steward, a Deputy High Steward, High Bailiff, and the above-mentioned Court of Burgesses.

Amongst their principal duties there appear to have been the appointment of the watchmen, who were of course the policemen of their day, and the surveillance of the markets. When the Metropolitan Police were established by Sir Robert Peel to supersede the old watchmen, one main branch of the duties of the Court of Burgesses passed

away, and when the weekly markets for the sale of all kinds of commodities formerly held in the Metropolis were discontinued, the functions of the Burgesses were still further curtailed.

The various Acts of Parliament regulating the government of London which were enacted during the 19th century mostly dealt with the whole Metropolitan area, and thus gradually deprived the old Court of Burgesses of their responsibilities ; so that in point of fact in the early nineties there was no public municipal duty left under their control except the superintendence of weights and measures and the jurisdiction over the users of false weights.

The Court used to meet monthly to deal with these offences within the City boundaries at the building known as the Sessions House or Guildhall, Westminster (now occupied entirely and recently rebuilt by the Middlesex County Council)—the members robed like Aldermen in blue silk gowns trimmed with fur.

An Inspector was employed to examine weights and measures used in trade and to report cases of illegal use within the jurisdiction of the Court.

There was a certain mediæval simplicity about the procedure. The punishment was invariably by fine, and the Inspector was, in lieu of wages, remunerated by receiving one-half of the fines that were levied on the offenders, the other half going to the Deputy High Steward, who acted as Chairman of the Bench. The administration of justice thus became a profitable business. There was no unnecessary expenditure of rate-payers' money on the maintenance of culprits in prison, but a regular though small income from the fines, the humorous side of the transaction being the division of the profits between the informer and the judge. In spite of this quaint arrangement, it cannot be said that the system worked otherwise than satisfactorily. Administered as it was by an official of judicial mind and high social standing, there is no record of any miscarriage of justice nor of any occasion when a delinquent protested or appealed against the decision of the Court.

The Inspector would appear and bring his charge. He would bring into Court the defective weights or inaccurate scales, which proved, of course, the most damning evidence. The trader would perhaps enter upon some explanation, which tended at times to be somewhat long-winded, and in that case the Chairman of the Bench would generally

cut short his remarks by summarily passing judgment in such words, businesslike and straight to the point, as these: "The fine is thirty shillings." The amount would be readily paid on the spot, and the offender would retire rejoicing at having been let off so easily, and would resolve to amend his ways.

This, the last municipal duty of the old corporation, was transferred to the London County Council some few years before the establishment of the Borough Councils, and after that time the Court of Burgesses held its meetings in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, having in fact nothing more to do than to administer a few charitable trusts.

When the Borough Councils were being formed it was on the request of the Court of Burgesses that the new Borough was made to comprise the same districts as the old City of Westminster which they represented, and it was at the instance of a member of the firm of Harrison and Sons that the Privy Council were moved to make Westminster a "City" instead of a "Borough." At that time the old title of City, though legally existing, was practically unrecognized and unknown, and, except for Parliamentary elections, Westminster was regarded as comprising only the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John. As a result of the representations of the Burgesses a Royal Charter was issued to the Borough in October, 1900, "granting and confirming" to it the title of City.

Before their dissolution, the Court of Burgesses attended the new City Council and presented to them their ancient mace and one or two articles of plate, and thus Westminster came into her rightful inheritance of her own ancient title and illustrious traditions.

Another member of the firm of Harrisons had the privilege of nominating for election Westminster's first Mayor, in the person of the Duke of Norfolk.

When the new City Council was formed it became necessary to select a site for the Municipal Offices to replace the old vestry halls of the parishes now combined. Charing Cross was selected as the business centre of the City, with St. Martin's as the dominating parish, and the Vestry Hall standing within the sound of the bells of St. Martin's was enlarged and reconstructed for the purposes of the new City Hall.

IN THE LAW COURTS

LIKE Punch's celebrated advice "to those about to marry," nothing can be more strongly recommended to persons about to enter the Law Courts for litigation than *to keep out of them*. With this sound principle always in view the Firm have naturally not appeared very often in law cases, but in the course of a long business career there have been inevitably some subjects of dispute which could only be settled in the Courts.

There are numerous minor cases, such as the recovery of debts, which are conducted in the County Court and call for little comment, but even in these the reputation of a firm who make a principle of avoiding litigation, when practicable, brings them some considerable advantage, as the Judge who tries these cases soon becomes acquainted with the fact that a particular trading firm only appear in Court after they have satisfied themselves that their case is a strong one and that they are in the right. Indeed, there is little doubt that a vast number of cases are decided entirely, or almost entirely, upon the standing of the litigants, not upon the details of the evidence in the particular case, for this is bound to be contradictory and difficult in interpretation. This principle, however, may not apply very satisfactorily when both litigants are of equal commercial reputation, as in a case when the Firm had to sue a somewhat distinguished scientific professor. In this case the Judge was perhaps puzzled how to apply the principle, for he gave his decision for the plaintiffs on one count and for the defendant on another and ordered them each to pay their own costs. The parties went away if not wiser at all events sadder, reflecting that they could easily have arrived at a compromise of this kind without legal assistance and would have effected a considerable economy in costs thereby.

Another somewhat similar difficulty arose in the case of a dispute between the Firm and a tenant in occupation of some unused rooms at

one of their places of business. The tenant, who was a solicitor, had ordered some rather extensive repairs to his rooms, and when he saw the builder's bill was struck with the idea that the landlords ought to pay. The builder was advised to the contrary and brought an action against the tenant, which he won. In ordinary cases this might have closed the matter, but not so with a tenant who happened to be familiar with the possibilities of the law, so he brought an action for the amount against the landlords. The question which the Judge had to determine was not one of law, but simply one of fact ; and the evidence of the two sides was absolutely contradictory. His worship was courteous in informing the litigants that he did not doubt either of their words and that both were presumed to be stating what they thought to be facts, but one must be mistaken and he (the Judge) had to form his own idea as to which was the one in error. Now it happened that the tenant, as we have said, was a solicitor and he conducted his own case. Though we believe him to have been entirely wrong in his facts, he was a man of some standing in his profession, of venerable appearance and of dignified address, and he spoke to the Court in the manner of an expert ; while the landlords were represented by their junior partner, who, though correct in his facts, made no pretensions to speech making, was somewhat blunt and casual in his manner and appeared in the Court in a yachting suit. The reader will deduce the result from these descriptive remarks. The moral we draw is—When you conduct your own case in Court always wear a black coat, and, if possible, a white beard.

Another rather curious case arose out of a claim under the compositors' piece scale. In the printing trade workmen are sometimes paid by piece work instead of a regular weekly wage, and there is a somewhat elaborate scale of prices in use by which their earnings are calculated. In these cases a number of workmen are associated together in what is known as a companionship, which elects its own foreman. The foreman takes the instructions from the master and allots the task to each of his men. When the entire work, such as a book, is finished the foreman makes out a bill in accordance with the agreed piece scale and distributes to each man his share in the total. A dispute having arisen in reference to the amount the workmen were entitled to claim for a particular job they decided, with the support of their Trade Union, to bring

an action in the County Court. A companionship is not regarded in the eyes of the law as a corporation capable of suing and being sued and therefore the whole of the persons concerned had to sue as individuals.

The case consequently figured in Court with a list of forty plaintiffs, whose names were read over one by one. Many of them had no knowledge whatever of the points in dispute, and the total claim being only for a few pounds the individual plaintiffs were only interested to the extent of one or two shillings apiece.

A case which attracted a good deal of attention at the time was that of a widow lady who, in her anxiety to enter her son into the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, endeavoured by bribery to obtain in advance some copies of the entrance examination papers. She contrived to get into communication with a workman in the Firm's employ, and to offer him a considerable sum for these papers. He informed his employers, and they the police, who took up the matter, and laid a trap for the unwise mother. She shortly found herself with some dummy examination papers in her pocket at Bow Street Police Station.

The prosecution was taken up by the Treasury. The case was tried at the Old Bailey, where the accused was represented by one of the foremost counsel of the day, who succeeded in getting her acquitted on the ground that the papers that she endeavoured to acquire were of no monetary value. This was an obvious miscarriage of justice, for, not only must the papers sought after have had some appreciable value, but the attempt was part of a bigger fraud in that had she succeeded in enabling her son to pass the examination he would have obtained an appointment which would have opened to him a career for life to the exclusion of another candidate more competent and deserving. The Official Secrets Act of 1889 was before Parliament very shortly after these events, and, at the suggestion of the Firm a Clause was put into it which would make such an acquittal unlikely in the future. The Act makes the acquisition of secret official information criminal independently of any material value in documents.

The Firm have more than once, as the result of the peaceful and

innocent publication of information, had to defend libel actions. In one case a record appeared in *Burke's Peerage* of the marriage of a certain gentleman, the scion of a titled family, at St. Pancras Church, London. Few statements could have appeared less questionable or harmful, especially as the facts had been verified at the offices of the Registrar-General. It was nevertheless objected to by a lady in the Colonies, who brought an action for libel in the High Court. Her case was that the gentleman in question was her husband, and that the announcement of his marriage to someone else involved the assumption that she had been divorced; which constituted a libel on her. Her evidence, of course, amounted to a charge of bigamy, which, however, was not gone into in the absence of the other party. She had the opportunity of vindicating her status by her evidence on oath but she failed in her claim of damages against the firm of Harrison.

In another somewhat similar case against the proprietors of *Burke's Peerage*, the statement which was alleged as a libel was the record of a death which had taken place forty years earlier. In the history of a baronet's family, a member was recorded in *Burke* as having "died unmarried." The statement was repeated in successive editions and passed unchallenged for several years and then an individual appeared who announced himself as the son of the man who was said to have died unmarried; and pointed out, with a certain amount of ingenuity, that the statement was a malicious libel against himself. The jury admitted the libel but not the malice and compensated him with damages to the extent of one farthing, coupling thereto the privilege of paying his own costs.

Among legal difficulties which have not actually been fought out in the Courts may be mentioned the position of *Burke* in relation to the celebrated Poulett Peerage Case in which the claimant to the succession was well known as an itinerant organ-grinder in London. Here *Burke* was between two fires, the claimant threatened proceedings unless he was recorded as heir-apparent to the title, and the Earl, on his side, threatened proceedings unless the name of the claimant was expunged. The case was ultimately decided in the House of Lords, the claimant being admitted to be the son of the Earl's wife, but not of the Earl.

Another singular case was that of a thief who commenced proceedings for libel against the Firm for having included his name in a document known as "The Calendar of Prisoners." This is an official paper drawn up for the use of the Police and the Bench at the various Criminal Courts, giving a list of the names of prisoners to be tried and of their previous convictions. The enterprising thief abandoned his proceedings when he found that the Treasury took the responsibility of the defence.

Interesting cases not infrequently arise under the Workmen's Compensation Act. One of recent occurrence demonstrates the extent to which a law of this kind may go in its results beyond the intention of its framers. A porter who had been in the employ of the Firm for only five days went home ill, and shortly died of inflammation of the brain. He had told the hospital doctor that he had strained his *arm* in carrying a parcel, and a small lesion was found in one of the muscles of the chest. The doctor at the inquest stated that it was conceivable in the man's condition of health that his brain trouble and death might have resulted from such an accident! This was sufficient for the coroner's jury to bring in a verdict of "Death as the result of an accident occurring in the course of his employment," which enabled his widow to set up a claim for compensation against his five-day-old employers.

TESTIMONIALS

THE compilers of this volume have before them a vast number of testimonials, letters of thanks and commendation, resolutions of committees, and votes of thanks in reference to various items of printing which have been completed by the Firm. They had commenced to set these out—in addition to a few already included in these pages—for the delectation of the reader, with superscriptions, names, addresses, and dates in all their hideous detail, after the most approved method, adopted by dealers in patent medicines, cures for smoky chimneys or new means for the extermination of black beetles ; but, after a time wiser counsels have prevailed. They reflected these letters would have little interest except to the Firm to whom they were addressed, and moreover they have observed that the higher and more potent the personage who has sent them, the more formal and restrained have been his expressions, and as a consequence the duller and more devoid of interest they would appear to the casual reader. They have decided, therefore, to expunge this chapter and by their forbearance to show their gratitude to the amiable reader who with admirable patience has followed them so far rather than pander to the vanity of the firm of Harrison and Sons, which has indeed been sufficiently tickled by many other references in the course of these pages.

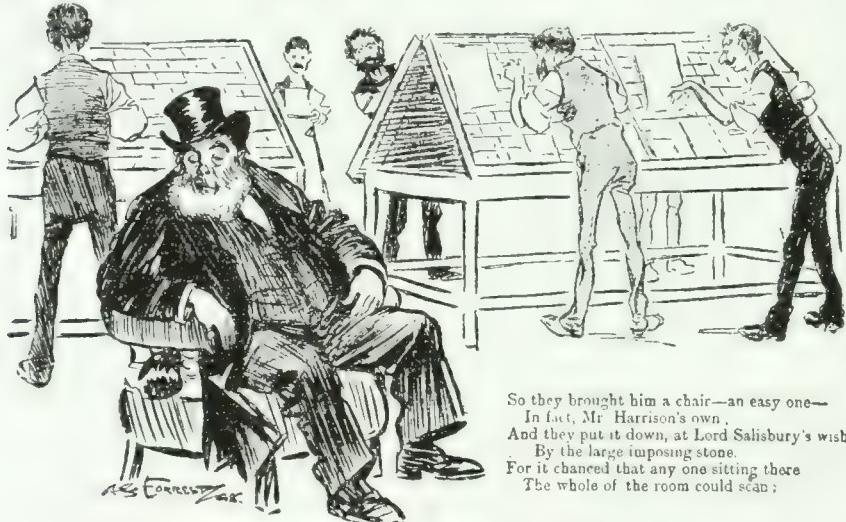
We seem to remember how in one of our English dramatists “puffing” is commended as an act “of the highest dignity,” and how it is described as of various sorts, “the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive or the puff oblique, or the puff by implication.” Let us say that we disclaim the idea of playing the rôle of Mr. Puff in any shape or form ; and we hope that if we can eliminate the character of Mr. Puff, there will be no Mr. Sneer among our critics.

"THE BRITISH EMPIRE, UNLIMITED"

THE twenty-second Christmas number of *Truth* devoted itself to a clever political satire entitled "The British Empire, Unlimited."

Truth is, before all things, Liberal in its politics, and the aim of the satire was to poke fun and ridicule at the then Conservative Government, the author especially attacking the Marquis of Salisbury, who was Prime Minister, on the ground of his wide Imperial Policy and satirizing his well-known ability for administration and attention to detail.

The story represents Lord Salisbury bringing out a gigantic Commercial Company entitled "The British Empire, Unlimited," to run the



THE PRIME MINISTER AT HARRISON'S PRINTING OFFICE.

(From "*Truth*" of December 25, 1898.)

affairs of the nation on a commercial basis; he being Promoter and Director, and the other members of the Government and celebrities of the day each having his allotted post. The prospectus, like that of other commercial undertakings, was full of bold advertisement, and was prepared confidentially with a view to bursting on the public attention as a surprise.

The interest in connection with our present subject lies in the fact that a great part of the scene is laid at the printing office of the *London*

Gazette in St. Martin's Lane, where the Prime Minister attends personally to give instructions to the printers and edit the proofs. A cartoon is given representing Lord Salisbury sitting in Mr. Harrison's chair awaiting the final proof of the momentous document.

Eventually the scene closes in "Gilbert and Sullivan" style with a "merry chorus":

The Marquis : Compositors all across your backs
None need your merits docket :
I've proved you all to be worthy men
And the "proof" is in my pocket :
I have found you all, I am proud to say,
Most deft and deferential ;
And what has passed from first to last
You'll be so kind
As to bear in mind
Is strictly confidential.

The Foreman : Is strictly,

1st Composer : Solely,

2nd Composer : Totally,

3rd Composer : Wholly,

Omnes (fortissimo) : Utterly confidential.

The Foreman : Many thanks, my Lord, for what you say

And the kindly way you state it,
We recognise the considerate way,
And we much appreciate it ;
And you of this may be quite sure,
Since you say it is essential,
We shall certainly hold what we've been told,
As a secret great,
As a matter of State
Which is strictly confidential !

1st Composer : Which is strictly,

2nd Composer : Solely,

3rd Composer : Totally,

4th Composer : Wholly,

The Marquis and Omnes : Utterly confidential.

The whole thing is of course a piece of political pleasantry, but it serves as evidence of the great public reputation of the Firm in connection with confidential and Government printing, and as a record of the confidence and interest in the staff which had actually been expressed by Lord Salisbury on several occasions in real life.

AN OLD TREATY

ONE of the oldest publications extant bearing the name of Harrison
is—to give the full title—

THE
DEFINITIVE TREATY
OF
PEACE & FRIENDSHIP
BETWEEN
HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY, THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING,
& THE KING OF SPAIN.

Concluded at Paris, the 10th day of February, 1763,

To which

The King of Portugal acceded on the same day.

Published by Authority.

LONDON.

Printed by E. Owen & T. Harrison in Warwick Lane, 1763.

Nearly a third of the title page is taken up with a florid design made up of the initials of the printers—"E. O." & "T. H." It is not without many points of interest. If history repeats itself, it will be seen to give us a chapter of history written a century and a half ago, which is perhaps now being repeated. The general feeling about what is called "*L'entente Cordiale*," if it could express itself, would be that here we have a sentiment of more or less modern growth, a sign of our up-to-date times—a tender shoot which has only recently been struck and rooted and which requires fostering, as hardly robust enough yet to stand by itself. It may come, therefore, as a matter of interest if not of surprise to find that as long ago as 1763 a Treaty was made between England and France to guarantee an "universal and perpetual peace." (Alas for the vanity of

human wishes—and Treaties, for we have some recollection of certain stirring events going on a hundred years ago!) So after the Invocation of the Blessed Trinity and an introduction which says, “It has pleased the Most High to diffuse the Spirit of Union and Concord among the Princes whose division had spread troubles in the four parts of the world, and to inspire them with the inclination to cause the comforts of peace to succeed to the misfortunes of a long and bloody war,”—it goes on, in Article I., to set forth this laudable object: “There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant Friendship shall be re-established between their Britannick, most Christian, Catholick, and most Faithful Majesties and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception of places or of persons; . . . and everything shall be carefully avoided which might, hereafter, prejudice the Union happily re-established, applying themselves, on the contrary, on every occasion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests and advantages; . . . there shall be a general oblivion of everything that may have been done or committed before or since the commencement of the war, which is just ended.” Could we make the terms of any modern *Entente* stronger?

The description of the contracting parties is worthy of note. Our own sovereign George III. had amongst his titles that of “Defender of the Faith,” Louis XV. of France is called “the Most Christian King,” Don Carlos (Charles III.) of Spain—“the Catholick King,” Don Joseph (I.) of Portugal—“His Most Faithful Majesty.” It was as well perhaps that there were no more Christian sovereigns among the contracting parties; a title might have been found for the unspeakable Turk, but it would have been hard to find suitable titles (in the superlative degree) for Christian monarchs. Moreover, George III. was also described as “King of France”—a title which is carefully avoided in describing Louis XV., though in the letter of credit for his own plenipotentiary he naturally uses it. A “Separate Article” at the end of the Treaty throws some light on this delicate subject: “Some of the titles made use of by the contracting powers during the course of the negotiation or in the preamble of the present Treaty not being generally acknowledged: it has been agreed that no prejudice shall ever result therefrom to any of the

said contracting parties ; and that the titles, taken or omitted, on either side, on occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present Treaty, shall not be cited or quoted as a precedent." It is hardly to be regretted that the questionable title " King of France " is no longer given to our sovereign ; or might it be urged that with no " Most Christian King " existing, the title now, had it been retained, might pave the way to closer union ?

The main part of the Treaty is taken up with the questions of give and take raised by the gains and losses in the recent war. England, under Pitt's administrations, had been very successful on land and sea and expected to leave off with something to the good. So France agreed to cede Canada and Acadia (Nova Scotia) ; it was perhaps unfortunate that fishing rights off Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence were retained, as they have been from time to time a cause of friction down almost to this day. In the Far East of India France retained her trade factories, but she was not allowed any military establishment. Spain ceded Florida, England kept Tobago, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Granada, restoring Martinique and St. Lucia. Minorca and Belleisle were exchanged. Article XIII contains a curious clause about Dunkirk : the fortifications on the sea side were to be destroyed and " provision shall be made at the same time for the wholesomeness of the air, and for the health of the inhabitants, by some other means, to the satisfaction of the King of Great Britain." So Hygiene is not a modern science as we had imagined. Many articles are taken up with details about the evacuation or cession of the different lands concerned, giving the dates by which the stipulations were to be carried out. Let us hope that with the lapse of time the general aims which the old Treaty had in view are distinctly nearer realization ; and that the " Pax Britannica," while it has its mission in distant parts of the world, will always embrace our nearest neighbours—to be good friends as they have in the past been good foes.



Harrison of Hurst.

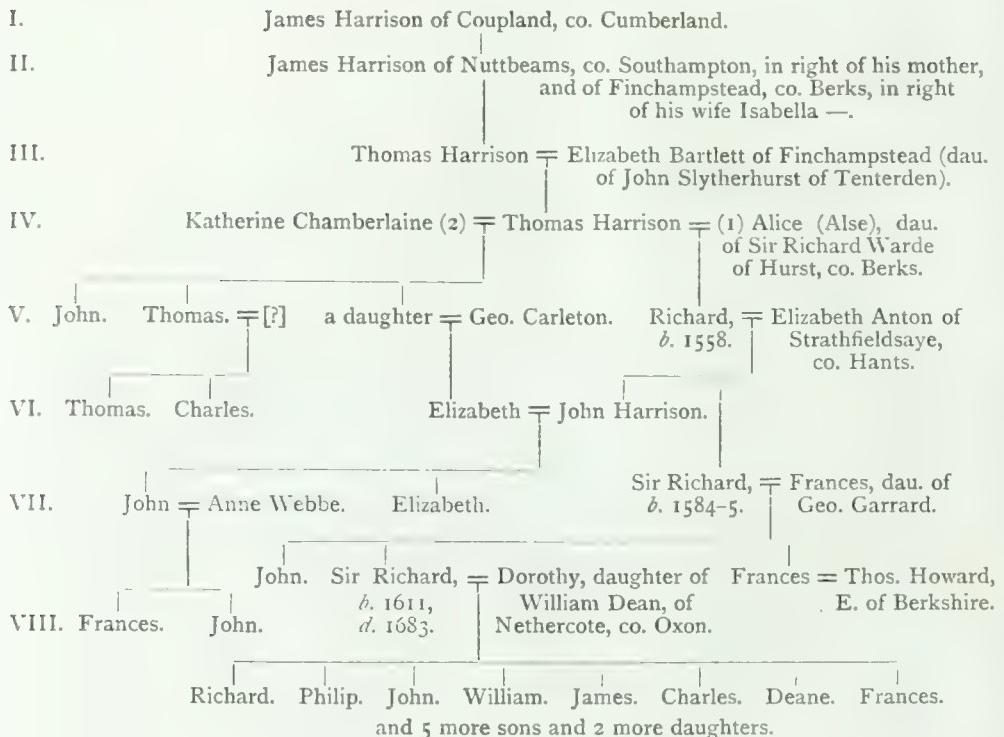
THE HARRISONS OF HURST AND FINCHAMPSTEAD

ALLUSION has already been made to the family tradition that the founders of the business House of Harrison—the young men who went up to London from Reading in the 18th century—were descended from the family of Harrisons of Hurst or “Hurst House” in Berkshire. This was a family of some importance, and definite records remain. We find the pedigree of the family given in *The Chronicles of Finchampstead* by William Lyon, London, 1895, and also in *The History of Yorkshire*, the work of the eccentric genealogist G. H. Plantagenet Harrison, London, 1879, and we are accordingly indebted to one or other of these two works in giving the pedigree and notes on the next page.

We believe it was Samuel Johnson who said that in his time the old English nobility were to be found migrating to London to make their fortunes; it is scarcely then remarkable that the scions of less noble houses should be found turning their hands to trade. Our genealogist in tracing his descent seems to be conscious of a decline in the fortunes of his family—for beneath the description of his arms he quotes—“*Sic transit gloria mundi.*”

Against a man in such a mood we would quote old Sir Henry Wotton—“The character of a happy life” :—

“This man is freed from servile bands
 Of hope to rise or fear to fall,
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
 And having nothing, yet hath all.”



NOTES.

IV.—Thomas Harrison became Lord of the Manor of East Court, Finchampstead, c. 1580. The manor remained in the possession of the family till 1661. He was buried at Finchampstead.

The Hurst property passed into the Harrison family through Alice or Also, daughter of Sir Richard Warde; she was buried at Hurst.

V.—Richard Harrison died during his father's lifetime, and was buried at Hurst.

VI.—Richard Harrison, knighted by James I., 1621; D.L., J.P., and High Sheriff co. Berks. Buried at Hurst 1655.

Frances Garrard was granddaughter of Sir William Garrard (or Gerrard), Lord Mayor of London. Buried at Hurst 1661.

VIII.—Richard Harrison, Knight, served Charles I. during the Civil War, and impoverished himself by his loyalty, raising and maintaining two troops of horse at his own cost. The Hurst Estate was settled on his second son (*sic*), William, and by his will dated August 19, 1676, he bequeathed his eldest son John 10*s.*, to his son Deane 5*s.*, stating that he knew the reason why he left him no more.

A very fine tomb was erected to his memory in Hurst Church.

The grandson of William Harrison sold the Hurst Estates to Dr. Dalby in 1721.



TOMB OF SIR RICHARD HARRISON (*Obit* 1683), IN HURST CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

From a Painting by T. Erat Harrison.

The author of the *History of Yorkshire*, referred to above, as the result of his own family researches traced his own descent from the Harrisons of Hurst and Finchampstead, and back further a considerable way through a family of Harrisons connected with Coupland in Gillesland, co. Cumberland. According to this account the surname "Harrison" stands for an older form "Henricson," with a Norman-French variant "Fil-Henry." And with Henric Hakunson, and Hakun Haraldson, as the father and grandfather respectively of Robert Henricson, the identity of the surname gets quite lost, and we arrive at that point of antiquity where so to speak, a man was simply "the son of his father," and there was nothing about his name to show what was his more distant ancestry.

The line of names from James Harrison of Coupland (the first name recorded on p. 78), backwards till the identity of the name is lost, runs through seven generations, with three Sir Johns, two Sir Stephens, one Sir Henry, and one James Harrison, who is reputed to have been a man-at-arms at the battle of Bannockburn 1314.

PEDIGREES

Stemmata quid faciunt? What do pedigrees do? wrote the famous satirist of Roman Society in old days, and, no doubt, in such a subject he found plenty of material for satire. The gibe might be made in every age, certainly in modern times; still, while there may be a questionable pursuit of pedigree-hunting, on the other hand the simple record of family names, and the drawing of a genealogical tree, especially as its branches spread wider and wider, can never fail to be of interest. We do not turn to such records with any idea of discussing questions of heredity, much less with the idea of building up a science of eugenics, which is being pressed in these days upon our attention; we may simply have in mind a more or less common-place interest in the generations that have gone before, an interest in rescuing names from oblivion, an interest in the business or professional traditions, in the association of the family with certain localities, and so on. Burke, thinking of the great social upheaval at the time of the French Revolution, had in mind one danger when he said:—"People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors"; whilst a less distinguished writer strikes perhaps a necessary note of warning about a danger on the other side in saying, "I make little account of genealogical trees. Mere family never made a man great. Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fate." Let the wisdom of the happy mean be our aim. We confessedly owe a great debt to the past; each generation has its debt, each generation, too, has its cherished memories; and if the record of family names helps to make us feel our indebtedness, helps us to keep cherished memories alive, helps to make us feel that even our remoter ancestors were real living personalities, helps to create something of an atmosphere of honour to the memory of the dead,—such a record, we trust, may be considered to justify itself in an age which is nothing if not utilitarian.

I.

111

V.	1) Thomas = b. 1826. (v. <i>infra</i>)	(7) Mary Ann = Thomas Frederica, Thomas, b. 1838, d. 1 Apr., 1910. (v. p. 83.)	8) Elizabeth = Herbert Sarah, b. Ray. 4 Aug., 1839, d. 5 Oct., 1883. (v. p. 83.)
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V. 1896.

VI. (1) Ann Erat, b. Sc. Lond., 1850, d. 12 Aug., 1900.
Harrison, b. 1851, m. 3 J. 1852.

(5) Alan Erat, b. 19 April, 1863, m. 30 Oct., 1908. = Leah Amelia Cooper.

VII. (1) A son, b. a
d. 12 Aug., 18
(2) Victor, b. 9 April, = Mary Elizabeth Stanley,
1885, m. 15 Nov., 1910.
Eithne Alanna,
b. 2 Aug., 1910.

VIII.

V. , 1830.

VI. James Ernest ^{erick} = Ella Rowney,
b. 27 Oct., 1825. b. 20 Feb.,
1865. 1864.

Herbert Wyatt = Mabel Sarah Ann Hyde
b. 20 April, 1861, Macbean (*née* Smith),
m. 5 Nov., 1907. b. 12 March, 1867.

VII. Caroline Rowney,
Minnie, Dec., 1885.
b. 23 Feb.
1884.

VIII.

VII. Stella Mabel, ^{w.}
1806. d. 10 Ju
Philip Harrison,
b. 23 Sept., 1906.
Jenny Grace,
b. 3 Oct., 1904.
Roger Cholmondeley,
b. 17 Jan., 1906.

A

II.	(1) Thomas, b. and d. Mar., 1719.	(2) Sarah, b. 14 April, 1721, d. 1805.	(3) Thomas (1), b. 7 June, 1723, d. 4 Nov., 1791.	(4) Hannah, b. 29 Oct., 1724, d. 1727.	(5) Mary, b. 24 Feb., 1726, d. 24 May, 1787.	(6) James (2), b. = Mary Say, 5 Jan., 1730, d. 1769. d. 1797.	(7) Hannah, b. 17 Oct., 1732.	(8) Anne, b. 3 Anne, d. 1741.
III.	(1) Thomas (died young).	(2) James = (2 Oct., 1788) Mary b. 1765, d. 1847. Ann Wood, b. 1763, (d. 1829).	(3) William, d. 1838.	(4) Mary = Lupton Faulkner. (v. p. 83.)	(5) Ann = Alderson.			
IV.	(1) Harriet = James b. 16 Dec., 1790. (v. p. 83.)	(2) Mary Ann, b. 25 Nov., 1792.	(3) Elizabeth Jane, b. 15 Oct., 1794, d. 5 Nov., 1796.	(4) Annabella Catherine, b. 26 Jan., 1796, d. Aug., 1798.	(5) Thomas Richard = (13 Oct., 1825) Celia b. 3 May, 1798, d. 29 April, 1809.	(6) Jane Lupton, b. 13 July, 1800.	(7) Catharine Ann, b. 3 Jan., 1802.	(8) Sarah Wood = (4 Sept., 1820) b. 6 July, 1805. John Hallett. (v. p. 84.)
V.	(1) Thomas = Ann b. 1826. Erat. (v. infra.)	(2) George Wood, b. 1828, d. 1831.	(3) James William = Harriett b. 1 May, 1830. Wyatt Wild. (v. infra.)	(4) Percy = Eleanor Crakell, b. 1833, d. 22 May, 1833. (v. p. 82).	(5) Frederick = Emily L. Morton, b. 1835. (v. p. 82.)	(6) Celia Louisa = Francis J. Faulkner, b. 4 June, 1836. (v. p. 82.)	(7) Mary Ann = Thomas Frederica, b. 1838, d. 1 Apr., 1910. (v. p. 83.)	(8) Elizabeth = Herbert Sarah, b. Ray. 4 Aug., 1839, d. 5 Oct., 1883. (v. p. 83.)
B	(1) Thomas Harrison, b. 27 Aug., 1826, m. 31 Oct., 1850, d. 25 April, 1896 = Ann Caroline Erat, b. 16 Oct., 1826, d. 12 June, 1896.							
VI.	(1) Ann Caroline = John Arthur Iliffe, Harrison, b. 8 Dec., 1851, m. 3 Jan., 1877.	(2) Thomas Erat, b. 12 April, 1853, m. 3 Sept., 1878.	(3) Edgar Erat, b. 14 Aug., 1856, m. 15 Sept., 1880.	(4) Hugh Erat (B.Sc. Lond.), b. 23 April, 1859, d. 12 Aug., 1909.	(5) Alan Erat, b. 19 April, 1863, m. 30 Oct., 1908.			
VI.	(1) A son, b. and d. 12 Aug., 1886.	(2) Elin Philippa, b. 7 Oct., 1889, d. 10 April, 1890.	(3) Lina Joan Garrard, b. 18 Sept., 1891.	(4) Thomas Crespin (A.M.I.A.E.), b. = Margaret Emily Johnston, 19 Aug., 1879, m. 18 Sept., 1909.	(5) Laurence Edgar Crespin (L.D.S. Eng.), b. 24 June, 1881.	(6) Victor, b. 9 April, = Mary Elizabeth Stanley, 1885, m. 15 Nov., 1910.		Ethne Alanna b. 2 Aug., 1910.

0

(3) James William Harrison, *b.* 1 May, 1830, *m.* 4 Oct., 1853, *d.* 15 May, 1912—Harriett Wyatt Wild, *b.* 17 Feb., 1830

VI.	James Ernest Wild, b. 27 Oct., 1854.	Cecil Reeves (B.Sc. Lond.), b. 26 April, 1856, m. 3 April, 1883.	Caroline Clara Winstone, b. 28 March, 1855.	Bernard Bowles, b. 10 Jan. 1858, m. 12 June, 1884.	Elizabeth Ann Franks, b. 28 Oct., 1856.	Ralph Frederick, b. 17 Sept., 1859, m. 24 March, 1885.	Ella Rowney, b. 20 Feb., 1864.	Herbert Wyatt = Mabel Sarah Ann Hyde, b. 20 April, 1861, Macbean (<i>née</i> Smith), m. 6 Nov., 1907. b. 12 March, 1867.				
VII.	Caroline Minnie, b. 23 Feb., 1884.	Horace Winstone, b. 3 Dec., 1886.	Mary Gertrude, b. 13 July, 1888.	Arthur James Cecil, b. 25 Aug., 1894.	Clara Harriett, b. 2 Feb., 1900.	Bernard Guy, b. 2 July, 1885, m. 5 Nov., 1907.	Cicely Ann Vicat, b. 9 Sept., 1881.	Winifred Madge, b. 12 June, 1887.	Elsie, b. 19 March, 1889, m. 1 Feb., 1913. = James Roye Drummond, b. 22 Dec., 1885.	Geoffrey, b. 8 April, 1896.	Ashley Rowney, b. 24 Dec., 1885.	Mildred Mary, b. 21 Oct., 1888.
Hugh Francis Guy, b. 6 March, 1911.												
VIII.												
VI.	Frank, b. 6 March, 1863, d. 9 Aug., 1863.	Lionel, b. 18 May, 1864, d. 29 July, 1864.	Harry George (Rev.), M.A. Oxon., b. 20 March, 1866, m. 13 June, 1894.	Eveline Maud Wild, b. 4 Oct., 1865.	Mabel Celia Maria, b. 9 March, 1867, m. 8 Aug., 1895.	Robert Bagshaw Mann, b. 28 Aug., 1867.	Edith Harriett, b. 20 June, 1868, d. 8 July, 1868.	Cholmondeley (M.A. Camb.), b. 22 Aug., 1869, m. 11 July, 1903.	Jenny Maud Mann, b. 28 Jan., 1870.			
VII.	Stella Mabel, b. 5 Jan., 1890, d. 19 June, 1896.	Eric James, b. 26 Aug., 1897.	Lionel William, b. 14 July, 1899.	Reginald Herbert, b. 26 Aug., 1902.	Sybil Mary, b. 6 Aug., 1906.	Marjorie Harrison, b. 18 July, 1896.	Dorothy Mabel, b. 20 Aug., 1899.	John Robert Bagshaw, b. 22 Jan., 1903.	Philip Harrison, b. 23 Sept., 1906.	Jenny Grace, b. 3 Oct., 1904.	Roger Cholmondeley, b. 17 Jan., 1906.	

V.

VI

lorence Gertrude, *b.* 20 Sept., 1864.

V.

d. 24 Feb., 1913.

VI. (1) Frederick Mortdarrison $\overline{=}$ Baldwin Henry Dames,
b. 18 March, 1861; *b.* 28 Oct., 1862.
1893.

(6) Dorothy Harrison,
b. 21 July, 1869.

VII.

) Ethel Ann Staunton,
b. 14 Aug., 1899.

V.

VI.

race (1) Thomas $\overline{=}$ Maud
ter- Harrison, Bradley.
, *b.* 15 Mar.,
, *d.* 1869, *m.*
line, 1910, *d.*
8. 9 Aug.,
 1813.

VII.

60.

VI.

n. (13) Winifred Robins
Harrison, *b.* 25 April,
1877.

VII.

1
Betty,
April, 1902.

D

V.

(4) Percy Crakell Harrison, *b.* 12 May, 1833, *m.* 31 Oct., 1860, *d.* 22 May, 1883 = Eleanor Elizabeth Worseldine, *b.* 19 June, 1833.

VI.

(1) Eleanor Alexandra, *b.* 27 Oct., 1863.(2) Florence Gertrude, *b.* 20 Sept., 1864.

E

V.

(5) Frederick Morton Harrison, *b.* 7 Jan., 1835, *m.* 24 Aug., 1859, *d.* 23 Oct., 1913 = Emily Letitia Staunton, *b.* 25 Nov., 1834, *d.* 24 Feb., 1913.

VI.

(1) Frederick Morton, *b.* 18 March, 1861.
(2) Henry Michael = Amy Beatrice Staunton, *b.* 7 April, 1863, *m.* 27 Aug., 1892.(3) Emily Harrison, *b.* 15 March, 1865.(4) Geoffrey Staunton = Kate Turnbull, *b.* 10 Dec., 1866, *m.* 30 Sept., 1905.(5) Ethel Mary Harrison = Baldwin Henry Dames, *b.* 27 April, 1868, *m.* 29 April, 1893.(6) Dorothy Harrison, *b.* 21 July, 1869.

VII.

(1) Amyas Harrison, *b.* 22 June, 1893.(2) Kate Isabel Staunton, *b.* 5 Aug., 1906.(3) Ethel Ann Staunton, *b.* 14 Aug., 1899.

F

V.

(6) Celia Louisa Faulkner, *b.* 4 June, 1836, *m.* 27 May, 1856 = Francis John Barron, *b.* 27 Sept., 1828, *d.* 23 Nov., 1903.

VI.

(1) Celia Isabella, <i>b.</i> 15 Aug., 1857.	(2) Frank Harrison, <i>b.</i> 28 Aug., 1858, <i>m.</i> 26 Oct., 1901.	(3) Minnie Slade, <i>b.</i> 28 Jan., 1860.	(4) Blanche Jackson, <i>b.</i> 6 May, 1861, <i>d.</i> 27 Apr., 1862.	(5) Harrison, <i>b.</i> 15 Jan., 1862, <i>m.</i> 9 Apr., 1865.	(6) Robert Harrison, <i>b.</i> 10 Dec., 1862, <i>m.</i> 1865, <i>d.</i> 17 Jan., 1900.	(7) Annie Robert-Tennant, <i>b.</i> 14 Dec., 1862, <i>m.</i> 1865, <i>d.</i> 12 Jan., 1893.	(8) Robert-Tennant, <i>b.</i> 23 April, 1864, <i>m.</i> 9 Nov., 1893.	(9) Charles Washington, <i>b.</i> 15 Mar., 1867, <i>d.</i> 25 June, 1868.	(10) Thomas Bradley, <i>b.</i> 15 Mar., 1869, <i>m.</i> 25 June, 1910, <i>d.</i> 9 Aug., 1913.
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VII.

(1) Marjorie, *b.* 21 Aug., 1902.(2) Francis Slade, *b.* 30 Aug., 1903.(3) Howard, *b.* 9 June, 1900.

VI.

(10) Millicent Harrison = Christopher Bodman, M.D., <i>b.</i> 10 Sept., 1870, <i>m.</i> 17 Dec., 1902.	(11) George Harrison = Kathleen Andrews, <i>b.</i> 14 Aug., 1872, <i>m.</i> 9 July, 1909.	(12) Stella Harrison = Charles Crowden, <i>b.</i> 23 Aug., 1875, <i>m.</i> 9 July, 1901, <i>d.</i> 12 Mar., 1912.	(13) Winifred Robins Harrison, <i>b.</i> 25 April, 1877.
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VII.

(4) John Francis, *b.* 1 Nov., 1903.(5) David, *b.* 1 May, 1909.(6) Joan, *b.* 3 July, 1911.(7) Guy, *b.* 19 Mar., 1911.(8) Peggie, *b.* 30 Aug., 1902.(9) Betty, *b.* 9 April, 1909.

G

V.	(7) Mary Ann Frederica Harrison	=	Thomas Thomas,
	b. 13 April, 1838, m. 13 Feb., 1860, d. 1 April, 1910.		b. 31 Aug., 1835, d. 14 June, 1892.
VI.	Maud Edith, b. 23 Nov., 1867, m. 4 April, 1884.	=	Charles Baird Handyside, b. 4 Nov., 1862.
			Thomas, b. and d. 1862.
VII.	Olga Maud Baird, b. 17 May, 1895.		Dagmar Amy Baird, b. 4 Jan., 1897.

H

V.	(3) Elizabeth Sarah Harrison	=	Herbert Ray,
	b. 4 Aug., 1839, m. 4 Sept., 1873, d. 5 Oct., 1883.		b. 23 March, 1846, d. 30 Aug., 1909.
VI.	Kathleen Harrison	=	Alfred Charles Suffield-Jones, b. 27 July, 1875, m. 30 April, 1904.
			Sydney Herbert = Mary Louisa Freeman, b. 27 Jan., 1876, m. 30 Aug., 1902, d. 28 April, 1906.
VII.	Raymond Herbert Alfred, b. 16 Jan., 1906.	Sydney Harrison, b. 19 May, 1909.	Rénee Kathleen, b. 19 Jan., 1912.

J

III.	(4) Mary Harrison = Lupton Faulkner.				
IV.	(1) Ann	=	E. Norris (Phil.D.), b. 27 Feb., 1880.	(2) Mary.	(3) Fred.
			24 Oct., 1795, d. 10 Aug., 1872.		(4) James = Harriet Harrison.
V.	(1) Edwin.	(2)	Henry Macfarlane, Col. b. 30 Dec., 1823, d. 15 Feb., 1910.	(3) Annie.	(4) Arthur, died young.
					(5) Emily.

K

IV.	John Hallett, <i>b.</i> 1805, <i>m.</i> 5 Sept., 1829, <i>d.</i> 1841		=	Sarah Wood Harrison, <i>b.</i> 6 July, 1805, <i>d.</i> 1872.
V.	(1) John Thomas* (Rev., A.K.C. (London)), <i>b.</i> 5 June, 1830, <i>m.</i> 4 Nov., 1875.		=	Caroline Maria Pilkington, <i>b.</i> 1 Oct., 1841.
VI.	(1) Una Maria <i>=</i> Fred. Chas. <i>b.</i> 28 Aug., 1876, <i>m.</i> 20 June, 1901.	Fred. Chas. Dreyer, R.N.	(2) Theodore John <i>=</i> Helen Blanche <i>b.</i> 10 Jan., 1878, <i>m.</i> 6 Aug., 1908.	Helen Blanche Dakeyne.
				(3) Maurice Garnier, <i>b.</i> 28 Oct., 1883.
VII.	(1) Phyllis, <i>b.</i> 24 April, 1902.	(2) Joy, <i>b.</i> 3 Sept., 1905.	(3) Richard, <i>b.</i> 23 Oct., 1908.	(4) Desmond, <i>b.</i> 7 April, 1910. (5) David John, <i>b.</i> 1 Nov., 1910.
V.	(2) Henry James, <i>b.</i> 25 April, 1834, <i>m.</i> 20 June, 1861, <i>d.</i> 16 Sept., 1887		=	Matilda Carr, <i>b.</i> 8 Jan., 1837.
VI.	(4) Sarah Cecilia <i>=</i> Frederick <i>b.</i> 9 Aug., 1862.	Frederick Allen.	(5) Amy Matilda <i>=</i> Charlton <i>b.</i> 1 Mar., 1865.	Charlton Speer.
				(6) Edith Clara <i>=</i> Everard <i>b.</i> 20 Jan., 1867.
VII.				(6) Mary.

* Vicar of Bishops Tachbrook, Leamington, 1884. (Vicar of Priors Hardwick, 1861-1884, Rural Dean of Southam, 1882-1884, and of Leamington, 1884-1907.)

PERSONALIA

THOMAS HARRISON, of Reading (1696-1745), kept an unusually precise record of the births in his family which we reproduce *verbatim* from an old paper in the possession of Thos. Erat Harrison :—

“ Children of Thomas Harrison and of Hannah his wife : Thomas, *b.* on Sunday, March 13, 1719, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sarah, *b.* on Friday, April 14, 1721, about a quarter of an hour after 3 o'clock in the morning. Thomas, *b.* on Monday, June 7, 1723, about 8 of the clock in the aft. Hannah, *b.* on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1724, about half an hour after 8 of the clock in the morning. Mary, *b.* on Friday, Feb. 24, 1726, about 7 of the clock in the aft., *d.* May 24, 1787. James, *b.* on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1730, about half an hour after 10 o'clock in the morning. Hannah, *b.* on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1732, about half an hour after 8 of the clock in the morning. Anne, *b.* on Monday May 3, 1736, about half an hour after 2 of the clock in the afternoon.”

THOMAS HARRISON, 1723-1791. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. cccii, 1906, p. 390) has an article on Canonbury House, from which we make the following extract :—

Canonbury House (also called Canonbury Tower) “ sometime between 1700 and 1720 became a lodging house, and this state of things continued throughout the remaining years of the 18th century. In 1780 it was specially advertised as a suitable place for invalids, perhaps because it was quiet ; it had already become the resort of literary people. Sam Humphreys died there ; Ephraim Chambers of the first encyclopaedia resided for a time, and Onslow, the Speaker, was wont to take up his quarters in Canonbury House now and again. Woodfall, the printer, had rooms there, and Deputy Harrison, the printer of the *London Gazette*, and Robert Horsfall, the publisher, lodged there.”

MARY HARRISON (*née* Say), after her husband's death in 1769, carried on the printing business and was employed by the Stationers' Company to print the Psalms and *Partridge's Almanack*. After 1782, till her death in 1797, she was in partnership with William Thorn, living on the business premises at 2, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. When the affairs of the business were wound up, its assets were only worth £371, and from the half share due to Mary Harrison £130 had to be deducted for moneys already drawn out. This sum of £130 included £3 15s. 6d. for one year's window tax and two sums of £12 12s. od. and £13 drawn out "on going into the country twice." The inventory of goods on the business premises put the value of the joint goods at £45 (including two or three "cranky mattrasses"), and of the goods belonging personally to Mary Harrison at £15. To James Harrison—the son—were granted letters of administration, and the whole estate was sworn under £300.

SARAH HARRISON (1721–1805), sister of Thomas and James Harrison, the founders of the printing business, was known in the family as the "old lady from Lambeth." It would seem that she had been housekeeper there for one or more of the Archbishops of Canterbury, possibly for the Hon. Fred. Cornwallis (Archbishop 1768–1783) or John Moore (1783–1805); and as such had lived there with a certain amount of state,—with her butler and footman and so on. The Archbishops of Canterbury are the traditional patrons of the Stationers' Company, so it was probably through her brothers' influence as Liverymen of the Company that she obtained that post. The latter years of her life were spent with her nephew James Harrison, for Paternoster Row appears as her address in the Loddon leases of 1794 and 1801; and she was buried at St. Martin's, Ludgate, in 1805. The parish register records the burial fees £38 11s. od., and the tolling of the Bell of St. Martin's, 9s. Her will was dated April 30, 1792; James Harrison and Thomas Willats were executors. She left a gold watch to Elizabeth Willats, a gold repeating watch to Lupton Faulkner, a gold watch to Ann Alderson, £100 each to Mary Willats, Elizabeth Willats, and Ann Willats. In the year that she died (1805) a daughter was born to James and Mary Ann Harrison, and she was named Sarah after the old lady.

ST. MARTIN'S, LUDGATE.—A search of the Registers here has brought to light the following series of family events:—

BAPTISMS.

1758. Feb. 3—Thomas, son of James and Mary Harrison.
 1760. Jan. 1—Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Harrison.
 1762. Oct. 28—Mary, daughter of James and Mary Harrison.
 1763. Dec. 15—Ann, daughter of James and Mary Harrison.
 1766. Jan. 7—James, son of James and Mary Harrison.
 1768. —William, son of James and Mary Harrison.
 1791. —Harriet, daughter of James and Mary Ann Harrison.
 1792. Dec. 26—Mary Ann, daughter of James and Mary Ann Harrison.
 1794. Nov. 19—Elizabeth Jane, daughter of James and Mary Ann Harrison.
 1796. July 20—Annabella Catherine, daughter of James and Mary Ann Harrison.

MARRIAGE.

On Nov. 11, 1787—Edward Vint, of Crayford, Kent, was married to Mary Say, who is described as a widow. This explains how Mrs. Vint was an interested party in the Loddon tithe business (*v. p. 98*).

BURIALS.

1769. Jan. 12—James Harrison. (New vault).
 1771. Oct. 24—Mrs. Harrison's child (? Thomas).
 1771. —Edward Owen (*see p. 1*).
 1791. Nov. 10—Thomas Harrison. (New vault.)
 1797. Mar. 29—Mary Harrison. (New vault.)
 1805. Apr. 3—Sarah Harrison, aged 85 years. (New vault.)

In 1893 all the human remains found in the vaults under the church and in the vaults under the garden of the Stationers' Company were removed to an enclosure in Brookwood Cemetery. This work was carried out under an order in Council, backed up by a special licence issued by the Home Secretary, and this by a faculty from the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health for the City.

MARY ANN HARRISON (*née* Wood) in early days lived apparently at 9, Warwick Lane; died 1829 and was buried in the family vault of the Woods at Paddington, where Mrs. William Wood had already been buried and where William Wood (brother), dying in 1828, and her husband James Harrison, dying 1847, were also buried. This

William Wood had been Chief Official in the Army Pay Office, afterwards the War Office, and had retired about 1820 on a handsome pension. His sisters Catharine Browne, known in the Harrison family as "old Aunt Browne," wife of Dr. Samuel Daniel Browne, and Sarah Wood were executrixes.

JAMES HARRISON (II) in 1830, when he made his will, was living at 33, Coleshill Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square: by his will he left his house, 6, Westbourne Place, to his daughter Sarah Wood (Mrs. Hallett): to his daughter Harriet (Mrs. Faulkner) he left his house 33, Coleshill Street (90 years' lease). The printing office situate at Orchard Street, Westminster, was to go to his son Tom (Thomas Richard Harrison); to his "dear little grandson Tom" (then four years old) he gave £60, and to little Jem (James William Harrison, who was only just over one month old) £30, towards "buying them clothes." To his brother William (whom he described as "unfortunate and ill-fated") he bequeathed £100 to be paid out in a weekly allowance of 10s., any remainder to go to William's son James. By a codicil, dated 1832, he left £30 to "his dear little grandson John Hallett." He was not quite sure about the sums of money due to him from the business—but he had "so good an opinion (he said) of my dear son Tom's integrity" that he was quite content to leave the settlement in his son's hands. From Lady Day, 1831, this Thomas Richard Harrison had been assigned two-thirds share in the business.

The house, 33, Coleshill Street, referred to above, is now known as 89, Eaton Terrace, and is in the possession of Mrs. Handyside (p. 83), and the house 6, Westbourne Place, is now 6, Cliveden Place, and is in the possession of the Rev. J. Hallett (p. 84). James Harrison left Lancaster Court about 1829, when the court was pulled down for Strand improvements, and took 33, Coleshill Street, on a ninety years' lease. He afterwards moved to 6, Westbourne Place. Thomas Richard Harrison started his married life close by, in Graham Street, Pimlico, moving in 1836 to 28, Westbourne Place, opposite his father's house. The children were sent to a little dame's school in Coleshill Street, kept by Miss Fiander.

EDWIN NORRIS began life as a printer in Taunton; he afterwards took up tutoring and went on the Continent, where he found his taste for

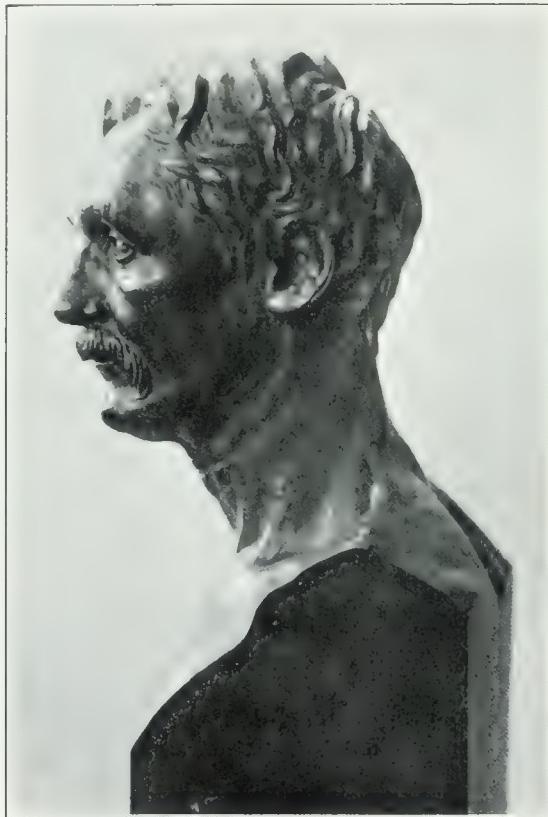
languages. Eventually he settled down in 1825 to work as a clerk in the India Office, and was appointed in 1847 foreign translator at the Foreign Office. He was a most distinguished linguist ; at the Great Exhibition of 1851, printed slips were distributed containing translations of portions of the Bible into a great many different tongues and dialects, no less than fifty-three being represented, and these translations were the sole and unaided work of Dr. Norris. It was the University of Bonn that conferred the doctor's degree upon him. He did most valuable work from time to time for the British and Foreign Bible Society and as Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

CATHARINE WOOD, sister of William Wood and of Mary Ann Harrison, married a Dr. Samuel Daniel Browne, at one time residing at 6, Upper Lisson Street, Paddington, in the parish of St. Mary la bonne, and later (*c.* 1815) at 3, Church Street, Paddington. An old account book of his has come to hand among family papers, together with some loose memoranda sheets, and provides some interesting matter. Dr. Browne held an appointment at the Tontine Office with a salary of £40 a year. He seems also to have been occupied (or perhaps employed confidentially by his relative James Harrison) in carrying Gazettes for the Cabinet Ministers, and the years 1797-8 possibly on this account brought in some special payments : in July, 1797, from the Marquis of Cornwallis a £1 note : November, 1798, £5 5*s.* *od.*, to buy a suit of cloaths : Christmas, 1798, a guinea from Earl Spencer, half a guinea each from Windham and Chatham, and 5*s.* from the Lord Chancellor ; but against some of these receipts he had to enter "gave servant 1*s.*" (in Chatham's case 2*s.*). The ensuing year he received a sovereign from the Honourable William Pitt (servant 1*s.* 6*d.*), and in 1800 from the Earl of Liverpool £2 2*s.* *od.*, but douceurs to servants cost 4*s.*, and "Thomas footman 3*s.* 6*d.*"

Dr. Browne acted as a kind of London agent for a brother, the Rev. J. H. Browne, the Rector of Eakring, Nottinghamshire, buying for him books and various other goods, paying London accounts, collecting one or two London rents, drawing dividends payable in London (including one from Stationers' Hall), and rendering an account every year (1795-1822). He himself received an allowance from his brother of £36 to £40 a year, and this was occasionally supplemented by special gifts—e.g., £10,

as "assistance to pecuniary distress" in 1812, £5 from sisters, 1817, "to cover medical expenses," and £1 in 1822 for a pair of pebble spectacles. From such entries we gather that Dr. Browne's profession did not bring in any very great competence. He purchased books for his brother at Rivington's and the S.P.C.K. (then quartered in Bartlett's Buildings), drugs at Corbyn's, spectacles at Dollond's, rush mats and raisin baskets were frequently ordered for the country parsonage; Speediman's pills were often in demand, and for the opening of each year a Goldsmith Almanack and Bladon's Ladies' pocket-books were generally required. A quarter hundredweight of cabin biscuits would be sent off, to be followed by $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Persian soap (short weight) at 1s. 3d., 3 pairs red slippers, 1 lb. rolled wax at 3s., and 2 sixpenny goldbeater skins. At another time the quarterly consignment of cabin biscuits would go in the good company of a visitation sermon, or a manual of devotions, or Gisburne's *Inquiry into the Duties of Man*, and at yet another it would be cheek by jowl with Smith's shaving soap or stubble turnip seed. Sometimes the London parcel would take a canister of herb snuff or snuff of some special brand such as Freibourg's No. 37. Goods were despatched to Eakring from the "Three Cups," Aldersgate Street, a letter to the brother cost 9d., and when the doctor went into the City on business or to the Bank (was it "Benk" in those days?) he would sometimes take a "Stage," costing 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. The London newspaper, entered as "General Evening," cost a guinea a quarter. The Nottinghamshire rector was extravagant on occasions, ordering in 1802 a gown and cassock at the cost of £6 15s. od., and buying two yards of superfine cloth at a guinea a yard; we wonder whether he had been appointed Chaplain to the High Sheriff. His special collections, e.g., to S.P.G. (then at Spring Gardens), or subscriptions (e.g., to the Fund for the Scottish Episcopal Clergy) were paid through the London brother. One or two of the entries remind us that a century ago instead of the *Entente Cordiale* there was war with our neighbours across the channel. In April, 1808, £7 7s. od. was paid at Lloyd's as a subscription for the relief of British prisoners in France; in 1812 the sum of £4 was remitted for John Anderson of Eakring now prisoner of war in the citadel of Arras, an entry for £5 remitted in 1813 shows that this Anderson had been on board the *Mary Galliot* of London—Captain Thomas Young.

Two or three pages are given up to an account which Dr. Browne had



THOMAS HARRISON (1827—1896).
From a Bronze Bust by T. Erat Harrison, 1879.

with Mrs. Harrison, his wife's sister ; we note the following : (1) Black Lace Sweepstakes* to be returned 2*s.* (2) Lent Mr. H. 2*s. 6d.* the evening we went to the New Jerusalem out of which I had to pay 9*d.* (3) Borrowed of Mrs. B. at Newgate Market 1*s.* (4) Re-binding Bolingbrook 1*s. 6d.*, Gilding Burke on Sublime 3*d.* *A propos* of borrowing and repaying the Doctor seems to have been very punctilious himself, keeping a memorandum for sums of money borrowed with the dates of repayment :—

Thursday, 8 Sep^r. 1796.—Borrowed of J. H. £2 2*s. od.*
Returned Wednesday, 8 Nov^r.

Wednesday, 21st Sep^r.—Borrowed of W. W. £1 1*s. od.*
Returned Sunday, 20 Nov^r.

Sometimes the debt was remitted, as against the entry of "Sunday 30 July, 97—Borrowed of W. W. £2 2*s. od.*" there is added "a free gift, Aug., 1797."

So after the lapse of a century we may make an old account render an account very different from what it was first designed for, and to show, amongst other things, how times change.

THOMAS HARRISON, 1827-1896. The following paragraphs are quoted from obituary notices which appeared in the *Berkshire Chronicle* and the *City Press* :—

We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Highgrove, Kendrick Road, Reading, of the well-known firm of Harrison and Sons, printers in ordinary to Her Majesty. The death took place on Saturday, April 25, at Highgrove after a somewhat brief illness, at the age of seventy. The interment took place on Thursday, April 30, at Hurst.

The family of the deceased has been connected with Hurst for two or three centuries, and there is a handsome brass in Hurst Church to Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Ward, "cooperer" to Queen Elizabeth, and wife of Tho. Harrison, *ob. cit.* 1600, the brass has her effigy in a bed, she having died in childbirth. There is also a charity which yields £22 yearly, existing in the parish, founded by Lady Dorothy Harrison.

The deceased gentleman resided for many years at Caversham, removing about eighteen months ago to "Highgrove." Mr. Harrison was

* We have not yet been able to discover what these could possibly have been.

a staunch Conservative, and was one of the oldest members of the Wellington Club. In religion he was a Churchman.

Mr. Thomas Harrison was Senior Warden and Treasurer of the Stationers' Company.

Mr. Harrison was not content with printing and publishing books. He read them. On the subject of English literature few men were better informed.

In 1905 a memorial window was painted for Hurst Church, of which the following description is quoted from the *Hurst Magazine* of that date :—

A new stained-glass window has been placed in the east end of the north aisle of our Church, in memory of the late Thomas and Ann Caroline Harrison ; it is the gift of members of their family, who claim descent from Sir Richard Harrison, for some time possessor of Hurst House previous to the year A.D. 1720. The window is designed by Mr. T. Erat Harrison, and the work has been carried out most successfully by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. The following is a brief description of the subjects introduced :—

In the middle panel is the figure of St. Nicholas, the patron Saint of the Church. He is habited as a bishop. In his hand he holds the book, with three golden balls upon it. These golden balls have been variously interpreted to signify, either the three purses of gold with which he dowered the poor man's daughters, or three loaves of bread, in allusion to his feeding the poor during a famine ; others consider them to be symbolical of the Three Persons in the Holy Trinity, while others again have taken them to allude to a miracle he is said to have performed, of raising to life three slain children.

On the left hand is represented St. Thomas Apostle, name Saint of Thomas Harrison, bearing in his hand the spear with which he was slain at his martyrdom. Gendoforous, King of the Indies, commanded him to build for him a finer palace than that of the Emperor of Rome, and gave him much gold and silver for the purpose. The king then went to a distant country for two years, and St. Thomas meanwhile distributed all the treasure among the sick and poor. The King, on his return, incensed at what had been done, commanded him to be put to death, but had a vision of a wondrous palace built of gold and precious stones, and an angel who appeared to him said, "This is the palace in Heaven that St. Thomas has built for thee!" Hence the Saint has in his belt the T square of an architect, and in his hand a plan of the Palace.

On the third panel is the figure of St. Anne, name Saint of Ann Caroline Harrison, instructing the youthful Virgin Mary. Two of the angels in the tracery hold the palm and crown, while the third one above is in the act of adoration. There are also two Cherubim ; the remainder of the tracery is occupied with canopy work.

HUGH ERAT HARRISON, B.Sc., 1859-1909, an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, a Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society, was born at Westminster in 1859, and educated at University College, where in 1877 he gained the Clothworkers' Exhibition in Chemistry and Physics, taking his degree with honours at the University of London in 1880. This was just at the time when electric light had emerged from the condition of being a scientific curiosity and was commencing to be applied to practical use. Commercial Companies were being formed in great number to carry out various schemes for town lighting. There was a great dearth of electrical engineers to undertake the scientific and practical side of the work and Hugh Harrison was one of the few who were really competent for this task. In 1881 he entered the works of the Anglo-American Brush Co., and within a few months was offered the management of the Sheffield branch of the Hammond Electric Power Co. He entered at this period with a great zest into something of a fight with the Gas interests which were opposing the development of electric light. In the following year the scarcity of competent engineers was felt so acutely that some leading companies resolved to organize an educational establishment where young men could obtain the necessary training. For its organization and management they sought an electrician of high scientific attainment who combined some experience of the commercial side of electric lighting undertakings and Hugh Harrison was recognized as practically the only man with these qualifications. He was accordingly appointed Principal of the Electrical Engineering College in Red Lion Square, which ran a successful course for a few years, but in 1885 was wound up owing to the financial difficulties of certain of the commercial companies which were backing it with capital. He then practised as a consulting electrical engineer until 1899, when the same condition of the market in respect of the scarcity of scientifically trained men brought about a decision to restart an educational establishment on a permanent basis. The present "Electrical Standardizing, Training and Testing Institution" was accordingly founded with the late Earl of Crawford, Mr. Robert Hammond, and Mr. Francis Ince on the Board of Control and Hugh Harrison as Principal. The whole programme of the Institution with its courses of lectures and various laboratories and workshops was organized by him and was

controlled in a most successful and efficient manner until the day of his death. In a resolution of the Governors consequent upon his death they said that "they recognized that the success which the Institution had achieved had been largely due to the Scheme of Instruction prepared by him and to his services."

Hugh Harrison was one of the first Electrical Inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade and held this office to the towns of Croydon, Tunbridge Wells, Chatham, Godalming, Clacton, Ealing, and Wimbledon. He was Assistant Examiner in Magnetism and Electricity to the Board of Education from 1887 to 1901, and was appointed by the Institute of Electrical Engineers a delegate to the International Congress at St. Louis in 1904 and was afterwards elected to its Council.

JAMES WILLIAM HARRISON. The recollections of James William Harrison, whose death has been but recently chronicled (1912) extended back into the "thirties" of the 19th century: as a child he saw the burning of the old Houses of Parliament (1834); during his early years there was the transition from coach travelling to railway travelling; he remembered seeing four coach-horses which had been killed in a "splash" near Willesden Church (he was then at a Cricklewood school); he travelled by coach to Brighton in 1847 to keep his brother Tom company (after illness), and at the boarding-house met ladies who had travelled by the new railway line and fervently thanked Providence for their safe journey. One of the first trains to Brighton had met with an accident in which there was loss of life. His father and mother (Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Harrison) had been accidentally, or shall we say providentially, hindered from catching the train, and following on afterwards saw the results of the accident. At Brighton, behind the new church in the London Road, a cricket match was played in which Lillywhite, Pilcher and Box and others figured in beaver hats.

Amongst other recollections was one of having seen five gibbets for pirates (?) near the entrance of the Thames at Sheerness, the clinker-built steamer *Venus* plying on the river, and a tug-of-war between a paddle-steamer and a screw-steamer on the river at Woolwich, in which the latter won. (These boats must have been the *Rattler* and the *Alecto*, built by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, 1842.)



J. W. HARRISON,
1885.



JAMES WILLIAM HARRISON (1830-1912)
Master of the Stationers' Company 1900-1.

The following is the obituary notice which appeared in *The Times* of May 16, 1912:—

“The death took place yesterday of Mr. James William Harrison, the senior partner of the firm of Harrison and Sons, Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty.

“Mr. Harrison was born in 1830, and was apprenticed to his father as a printer at Stationers’ Hall, London, in 1844, and worked for a short time as a compositor. He joined his firm as a partner in 1855, soon became the managing partner, and controlled the fortunes of the firm for about thirty years. He always retained a special interest in the compositor’s art and led his firm to specialize in the more elaborate forms of typography, such as the setting of Oriental languages, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Arabic, &c., and especially the cuneiform and hieroglyphic script, founts of which type were introduced and gradually extended to keep pace with the progress of modern research. Mathematical printing was also specially cultivated by Mr. Harrison; and he was the first to adopt the typographic method for printing music.

“In his early days as a printer he was mostly engaged in the production of books. A great part of Bohn’s Library, Agnes Strickland’s *Queens of England*, and Florence Nightingale’s *Notes on Nursing* were amongst the issues from his press. But he was perhaps better known as a Government contractor, being confidential printer to the Foreign Office and the War Office, and printer of the *London Gazette*. In connexion with the *Gazette* the Harrisons were not only printers and publishers, but for many years acted as business managers and editors, the Government revenue from the *Gazette* being considerably enhanced by their administration.

“As a publisher Mr. Harrison was best known in association with the name of Burke. The copyright in Burke’s *Peerage* and the other genealogical works of the same series, together with the right to use the name of Burke, was acquired by Mr. Harrison in the earlier fifties. Sir Bernard Burke, however, never dropped his connexion with the literary side of these publications, but continued to edit them until his death; since which they have been carried on by Mr. Farnham Burke and Mr. Ashworth P. Burke. Mr. Harrison also originated the now well-known series of semi-official annuals known as the *Foreign Office List*, *Colonial Office List*, *India Office List*, etc.

“Mr. Harrison was himself born in the fourth generation of a long line of printers practising their trade in London and Westminster, and lived to see his sons and grandsons following the art, thus completing a succession of six generations continuously carrying on the same business. He was a staunch Churchman and was for many years interested in the

parochial work of Christ Church, Albany Street, St. Pancras, working as churchwarden in association with the late Canon Burrows and Bishop Festing as successive vicars. He was one of the St. Pancras trustees and a member of the Diocesan Lay Helpers' Association."

The following is from the obituary notice in the Christ Church (St. Pancras) Parish Magazine :—

"From our point of view, Mr. Harrison was best known as having been one of our churchwardens for the long period of 28 years—under the late Canon Burrows for two years, the late Bishop Festing for twelve years, the late Mr. Hetling for ten years, and finally under Mr. Small for four years. Of the active, conscientious, and self-forgetting manner in which he discharged the duties of his office it is impossible to speak too highly. The part which he took in promoting the success of the parochial mission in 1885, in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the consecration of the church in 1887, and in the erection of the beautiful memorial to Canon Burrows in 1893, stands out prominently as a record of his zeal.

"In private life Mr. Harrison was of a retiring disposition, and the many acts of real kindness which he and Mrs. Harrison were constantly yet unobtrusively performing are known only to a few."

HARRIETT WYATT HARRISON (*née* WILD) may be regarded as the present doyenne of the family, being almost the only survivor of her generation and the parent of three out of the four present members of the Firm. She spent most of her girlhood within the range of the Bells of St. Martin's. Indeed, St. Martin may be regarded as the patron saint of this family as well as of the Harrisons. Not only did her father reside and carry on business during the greater part of his life in St. Martin's Lane, but her great-grandfather spent his business career in Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, which was then known as St. Martin's Lane, from the Church of St. Martin Orgar, and his son, the grandfather of Harriett Harrison, resided in Green Lettuce Lane, not a hundred yards from that Church.

LODDON RECTORY

THERE has been a family tradition that Loddon Rectory, *i.e.*, the great or rectorial tithe of the parish of Loddon, Norfolk, once belonged to the Harrisons: the facts seems to be these: the Rectory of Loddon* formed part of the possessions of the see of Ely, and it was usually held on a beneficial lease regranted from time to time (apparently at intervals of seven years). The earliest lease in possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is dated October 28, 1735, and was granted to Francis Say of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and on his death the benefit of the lease passed to his three brothers, Hugh, Richard, and Edward, "not as joint tenants but share and share alike." The only daughter of Hugh Say was Mary, who married James Harrison, citizen and stationer; and so a one-third share passed into the Harrison family. James Harrison died 1769, and in some way—perhaps because there was an intestacy (and there was no Married Women's Property Act in those days)—the one-third share got subdivided; the eldest son James Harrison with his brother William and two sisters, Ann (afterwards Mrs. Alderson) and Mary (afterwards Mrs. Lupton Faulkner), dividing two-thirds of their mother's original interest between them, and one-third (or one-ninth of the whole) passing to an aunt, Sarah Harrison. To simplify matters Thomas Harrison, the elder brother of the deceased James, arranged to manage the affair on trust, Ann and Mary Harrison assigning their shares; and Mary Harrison gave a power of attorney to her brother James. This arrangement, however, was upset shortly afterwards by the death in 1791 of Thomas Harrison, and on James Harrison then devolved all the management. He seems to have sub-let the family interest to some one resident in Norfolk—a Mr. Alexander. In April,

* By a curious coincidence Loddon is also the name of the river passing through the parish of Hurst, the ancestral home of the Harrisons, and joining the Thames at Shiplake.

1801, the Vicar of Loddon, the Rev. John Dennison, wrote to James Harrison and asked apparently for the refusal of the lease, hinting that the then owner (Mr. Alexander) did not really want it as he had "an ample fortune and no family"; in concluding his letter he said, "I have given myself the pleasure of directing to you a basket of snipes which I request of you to accept and divide with Mrs. Vint." (Mr. Alexander had in the previous October sent two brace of partridges and a pheasant; but two could play at this kind of game.) In another letter written shortly afterwards he says that had the opportunity been given he would have interviewed Mr. Alexander to induce him to give up his tenancy and to relinquish "this concern, which (with others of the like nature) it is very probable he will be obliged by a more *prevailing cause* ere long to relinquish." (According to report he was rapidly declining in health.) It would seem that James Harrison managed the whole business not only for his family but also for those who had inherited the original two-thirds share from the Says. An old account book shows that between 1812 and 1832 he made payments to Mrs. Vint varying from £240 to £470 per annum as representing the two-thirds share. When Sarah Harrison died in 1805 she left her share in the lease to Mary Faulkner. An inquiry directed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners has elicited some of the facts given above, also the fact that on the expiration of the grant made in 1815 the interest of the Harrison family seems to have ceased, as the Rectorial Estate was subsequently demised by the Bishop of Ely to other parties. It is clear, however, that James Harrison had something to do with it, payments passing through his hands as late as 1832.



JAMES HARRISON (1765-1847)

SOME EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LOVE LETTERS

JAMES HARRISON TO MARY ANN WOOD.

Thursday morning,

June 29th, 1786.

Miss Wood,

After maturely considering of this late affair betwixt yourself and me, I am clearly of opinion that you never mean again to favour my addresses, and am therefore peremptorily resolved never more to pester you with them. I am not that pliant tool "you'd make me," nor will I any longer subject myself to your whimsicality or capriciousness; for know, young lady, I have a soul as great as yours; and as it loves so can it hate. I made you as fair an offer as the nature of my situation would permit me (indeed, you was good enough to allow that yourself last Sunday evening), which you have been pleased to reject; 'tis true I cannot boast of family connections or property; but this I can boast of, that never was the breast of man warmed with a more sincere and ardent passion than mine was and is for you; and which I will be bold to say was quite disinterested; for as to money I never meant to wound your finer feelings by the bare mention of it. 'Twould be uncharitable, my dear girl, to say I wish you unhappy and not consistent to the dictates of our holy religion, which ought to biass every man; far, very far, be such a wish from , but a truce to all this. Being forbid to love you, it necessarily follows, of course, that I *never* see you more (unless chance or accident throw me in your way), much less speak to you, in order that my love may soon become extinct; for that I am persuaded will be the summit of your wish. It may not be unnecessary to observe to you (your belief of which I much doubt) that never, my dear girl, had I the most distant idea of paying my devoirs to any lady, hoping a reconciliation would take place till our meeting last Tuesday evening; my patience was then quite exhausted. You was displeased at my talking too freely about you to a female acquaintance; how much more so do you think I must be when you talked aloud in the hearing of your apprentice and maid of several particular circumstances that occurred during our amour, and also treated with great contempt. You need not give yourself any trouble, or subject yourself to the least

inconvenience on account of the interview I requested to have last Tuesday evening, and which you was pleased to tell me should be in *three weeks*, as I mean to decline the favour. Which must conclude this troublesome epistle, and put a finale to all intercourse whatever betwixt yourself and one who has

And would continue to love you,

Nay, more, would . . .

Adieu ! sweet . . .

Accept a parting kiss.

P.S.—My best compliments to Sally and Kitty.

In spite of the whimsicality and capriciousness on the one side, and the peremptory resolution on the other, the “amour” was reopened—and closed again—for we find the following letter, written about nine months afterwards :—

JAMES HARRISON TO MARY ANN WOOD.

Monday morning,
Oct. 15, 1787.

DEAR MARY,

I am given to understand from what happened yesterday, after I spoke with your maid in the morning, I am not to expect the least favour from either uncle or aunt. So long as I continue your acquaintance, I am therefore under the painful necessity of telling you I cannot see you any more as an admirer; your sincere friend, if friendship you wish should still exist, I shall ever be proud of subscribing myself. As a memento of friendship I shall esteem it a favour if you will wear the trifles you are now in possession of. Time will convince you whether or no I quit my still *dear little girl* for a new face; as I hope for mercy there is not one existing with whom it would be possible for me to be so happy. I am now come to the last and most trying scene, that of bidding all I still hold dear a farewell, a long farewell, and at the same time of bidding adieu to my own felicity. Be charitable and judge not too hardly of

Your sincere friend and well wisher,

JAMES HARRISON.

P.S.—I hope to see you many times yet and to enjoy many hours in social conversation. God bless you, and may your days be long and happy.

Fortunately the gloomy anticipations of the letter were not fulfilled. The postscript seems to suggest that the baffled lover in beating a

retreat did not burn *all* his boats behind him. Here is the record of an assignation which seems to have been made subsequently by James Harrison (in his handwriting, though not signed):—

DEAR MARY,

If agreeable I will meet you at the appointed time and accompany you to the Debating Society to hear the following very interesting question debated, viz., "Is or is not the first impression of love upon the heart ever to be erased." We can go soon and, uninterrupted, enjoy each other's conversation.

P.S.—Excuse this scrawl as I am in haste.

It is interesting to find that within a year of the date on the last letter (p. 100) James Harrison and Mary Ann Wood were married at All Hallows Staining (Mark Lane), one of the City churches which no longer exists. The names of William Crakell and Thomas Thoroughgood, as witnesses, appear on the marriage certificate. We give a couple more letters to show how a business man in the eighteenth century took his holidays:—

JAMES HARRISON TO MRS. HARRISON AT 35, PATERNOSTER ROW.

READING,

May 23, 1791.

DEAR MARY,

I received yours this morning and am sorry to hear of the inconvenience you have been subject since I left town, but as the races begin to-day when very middling sport is expected, I do not think I shall be in London till the latter end of the week; when I have fixed the day for my return I will inform you by letter. You may tell Mr. Brooke that Mr. Johnston's address is—Dromin Lodge, Mount Kennedy, Ireland, and that I have not yet heard from him, and take an opportunity when Brooke is not by of begging Mr. Elston to step to Mr. Cooper and beg him to send in six rheam of fine paper for Gazette and let him bring one rheam with him any time before Saturday. Thursday I could not get a horse. Friday I dined at Wallingford, a place about 16 miles from here. Saturday I rode to a place called Theale. Sunday afternoon, just as Mr. Blyd came in, we went up the river in Mr. Willats's boat at the bridge. Yesterday I rode to the Warren House, where there was tolerable good sport in coursing hares over the common with greyhounds, and rabbits with terriers. I rode through Hurst home.

To-day we are going in my uncle's chaise to races (but you must not mention the chaise) and to-morrow morning at five o'clock we set off for West Wycombe through Henley and Marlow. Mr. Blyd, myself, cousin

and Mr. Elkim, we all go on horseback ; the distance from Reading is 23 miles. Give my dear little Harriet* as many kisses as you please for me, and place it to my account ; when I return to town I will amply repay you with good interest. I suppose you have not courage enough to dip her. Has Mr. Brown done it for you ? Mr. and Mrs. Willat, Mr. and Mrs. Waren all kindly enquired after you. I am extremely sorry to hear of my uncle's† indisposition, but if I was in town I could not make him better. I should be as much complained of. Give my duty to him and my aunt, and love to Nancy who I hope (for I think she ought) gives you as much assistance as she can. My cousins desire their duty to aunt, uncle, and love to you and Nancy. I already find myself much better and quite free from the headache. God bless you.

And believe me

As I ever shall be

Your affectionate and loving husband,

JAMES HARRISON.

One kiss ! Adieu !

MARGATE,

Aug. 19, (17)93.

DEAR MARY,

After a very pleasant passage we arrived safe in these roads about 12 o'clock last night, and upon hearing two gentlemen say who had been on shore and returned that they could not get beds, we lay on board ; the tide being so much out we could not get within a mile and a half of shore and accordingly secured two cots, in which we slept comfortably till seven this morning, and got on shore time enough to eat a very hearty breakfast ; the difference the sea made with me was that I had an appetite every hour, and was neither of us sick, but almost every woman on board was dreadfully so, as were also some of the men. We had not more than 80 on board. Mr. Mark desires his compliments. Do not forget my duty to my aunt. Kiss the little one as often as you think I should,

And believe me,

Dear girl,

Your affectionate husband,

JAMES HARRISON.

Direct me at the King's Head.

* Born December 16, 1790.

† Presumably Thomas Harrison, who died later on in the year (November 4).

A VALENTINE addressed to HARRIET HARRISON, Feb. 14th, 1806.

(*Aet. sua* 16).

Stay gentle Harriet
 O ! hear a lover's
 Let this petition again granted be
 Whose fervent wishes burn for thee.
 E'er since I saw that lovely face,
 That mien and coyly winning grace,
 No longer pleasure I enjoyed,
 My mind, all other objects cloyd.
 E'er since I saw that sparkling eye,
 That rosy blush and heard thee sigh,
 Restless I spend the tedious day,
 Sleepless I weep the night away.
 Come, then, approach thou charming fair,
 Let me not languish with despair,
 Pity, alas ! your lover's heart,
 Wounded by Harrison's sharpened dart ;
 Come, and with gentle heart incline
 To your Crocker and your Valentine.

THE ORPHAN.

We are unable to discover by whom the following effusion was written or to whom addressed. It was found written on a Stationers' Company notice for 1813, amongst some old family papers.

THE ORPHAN.

Castalia ! stay, we must not part. I find
 My rage ebbs out, and love flows in apace.
 These little quarrels we must needs forgive.
 They rouse up drowsy thoughts and wake my soul.
 Oh charm me with the music of thy tongue.
 I'm ne'er so blest as when I hear thy vows
 And listen to the language of thy heart.
 When I'm low i' the grave and quite forgotten
 May'st thou be happy in a fairer bride.
 But none can ever love thee like Monemia.
 When I am dead, as presently shall be,
 For the grim tyrant grasps my heart already.
 Speak well of me ; and if thou find ill tongues
 Too busy with my fame, don't hear me wrong'd.
 'Twill be a added justice to the memory
 Of a poor wretch once honour'd with thy love.
 How my head swims ; 'tis very dark, good-night.
 Monemia, thou hast told me men are false,
 Will flatter, feign and make an art of love.
 Is Chamont so ? No, sure he's more than man ;
 Something that's near divine and truth dwells in him.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY LETTER

WE skip a period of something more than half a century, covering two generations, and give *in extenso* a letter written in 1853 which should prove of interest not only for certain family allusions but also as a specimen of a letter written in days when letters (especially foreign letters) were few and far between, and as a good example of an art now almost lost:—

A LETTER FROM HENRY MACFARLANE NORRIS* TO JAMES
WILLIAM HARRISON.

SECUNDERABAD,
December 19, 1853.

MY DEAR JAMES,

I cannot let this mail leave without conveying to you my best and sincerest congratulations on your marriage,† of which I received the announcement last month. I am not a good hand at making fine speeches, but believe me when I say how glad I am to see you, the most constant of lovers, at last made happy, and you have my heartiest wishes that your most sanguine dreams of prosperity and felicity may be more than realized. I was only a few days ago recalling to myself the time when you first made me the confidant of your attachments: do you remember? It is now, I think, more than nine years ago, and you were then obliged to confine yourself to distant sighs across the street;‡ and chance and transient glimpses; for if I mistake not, your acquaintance with the lady I have now the satisfaction of calling my cousin was but slight. Do you recollect how we used to meet in Piccadilly on Sundays, and walk into the Park, and what hopes and fears I was made the depository of? Can you recall the plots and contrivances you were continually planning in order to bring about a better acquaintance between your family and that over the way? which was at last accomplished by the younger ones on both sides making friends extempore, and how you, you sly dog, fostered and

* See pedigree, p. 83 (J. V.).

† This had taken place on October 4.—ED.

‡ St. Martin's Lane.

encouraged this, and one way and another drew from your mamma a proposal that the young ladies should be invited to an evening party, and then how frantic you were with delight. After this it was comparatively plain sailing with you, and of course you threw me overboard. Unfortunately before I left England I destroyed all the letters I had received from my various correspondents, yourself included, or my recollections would be more complete. I have but little doubt that you too have destroyed the letters (wonderful compositions in prose and verse) I used to write to you in those days, but should they have hitherto escaped, now you are a married man you really have no business to keep them. I have, I think, something of your disposition and like recalling old times and incidents, in which I find no greater help than letters ; do now, like a good fellow, if you should happen to have my letters still, make them up into a packet and send them to me. It is the first favour I have asked of you since your marriage, and I have a great curiosity to see those absurd productions of my adolescence. I wish for them the more since being out here, and especially now that I have been some time from England. I do treasure anything that recalls old times and scenes vividly. I often repent the grand combustion I had of my collection before leaving ; they would have been a great amusement to me now. Do up any letters in a packet and without omitting a single one, address them to me, naming regiment and station (2nd Madras E.L.I., Secunderabad), care of Messrs. Hamburgher, Rogers and Co., 30, King Street, Covent Garden, and state contents and value outside : contents, a bundle of old manuscripts, value, nominal, say £1? and request Messrs. H. R. and Co. to send them to me whenever they may be making up a packet for the 2nd E.L.I. Mess ; do all this and I shall be grateful. Before I go any further with this epistle I should like to know one thing which you must inform me of when you write to me (and of course now you are married you will have more leisure to do so) ; do you go on the system of mutual letter reading ? i.e., is this letter at the present moment (I mean *your* present, when you read it) being read by one pair of eyes or by two ? for you know there is many a piece of nonsense I would write to you, remembering you to be of a charitable and sympathetic spirit, that my regard for the judgment of somebody else might induce me to suppress.

It is now somewhat more than three years since I last wrote to you, and from that time we have maintained a mutual silence, but having had an inkling as to what was occupying your thoughts I have fully excused you for not writing to so unworthy a person as myself : there is only one condition on which I will still excuse you (this letter being replied to first) and that is that although you do not write you will remember ; as I am more anxious to remain in the recollection of my old friends than to make new ones. You have heard, I suppose, that since I last wrote to you I have been promoted to a lieutenancy. In other respects I have

continued much the same, growing in years but I fear not much in wisdom ; my regiment is still in Secunderabad, and I think will remain here sometime longer : tho' we have had wars and rumours of wars our colours continue to remain a blank, and I have not been enriched either by a medal or extra batta,* but I think it is probable, should an European war break out, we shall see some service, perhaps be sent to Egypt, to which a force in that event will be sent from Madras. We are now in the height of the cold weather ; thermometer at 50° in the morning and 75° in the shade at noon, which is very pleasant but in the sun it is very much hotter ; the rain failed this year, we have had none since early in September and hardly expect any until next June ; everything is drying up, and there is every prospect of a famine among the natives ; even now grain is half as dear again as it usually is at this time of the year. Our Christmas is passing very quietly, indeed it is hardly noticed at all out here, something very different to what I can remember seven years ago. My regiment gave a ball a few weeks ago, and give another, I think, in January. The Resident, the Cavalry and a few others are giving balls, but I should prefer our family meeting to all of these. When you write to me let me know all about yourself and those in our mutual circle of acquaintance ; it will give you something to write about, and is always an interesting subject with me. I have nothing worth telling about myself, can't even announce the advent of a pair of whiskers ; am, if anything, not quite so handsome as I used to be, nor a bit taller, and my temper has not been a whit improved by contact with the natives of Hindustan ; so altogether I am as well kept in the background as otherwise. I can hardly hope Mrs. Harrison (yours) still recollects me, but if she should, kindly give her from me my best remembrances and regards ; I trust some day I may have the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with her. I must now draw to a close. Good-bye, my dear James,

And believe me to be,

Your affectionate Cousin,

H. M. NORRIS.

I reopen to wish Mrs. Harrison and yourself a Merry Christmas
and Happy New Year.

* An allowance for tents, etc., during a campaign or expedition. The initials E.L.I. above stand for *European Light Infantry*.

ODDMENTS AND ODDITIES

A BUSINESS LETTER FROM THE COLONIES.

CAPE COAST,
20th Nov., 18—.

MESSRS. A. A. MARTIN & SONS
No. 1 Maccarthy hill,
Cape Coast,
Fedan Street.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS,
45 & 46 St. Martin's Lane,
London, W.C.

W.C. Africa

SIRS,

We inexpressible pleasure do our inform you that we shall like to do business with you so there fore you shall be please to send us the whole of your illustrated Catalogue and price list of books samples for which we are truly to find were so little adapted to your market But we hope soon to learn more favourable export from then which we are not fail to communucate immediately we shall be very glad to ship you african produce if you send your price list to us in haste send us a names of merchants which they got manufacturers awaiting your shortly reply

pro Messrs. A. A. Martin & Sons
No. 1 Maccarthy hill & Co

We remain Dear Sirs,
Yours truly,

A NOTICE FOR THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CROSS E. CALEY,
Jany. 24th, 18—.

To the Edditor of the *London Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,

I beg of you to Publish in your Publications the following lines
I Thos. Christian Marrinor and native of the Parish of Rushen Isle
of Man having sailed per Smack Betsey of Port in the coasting trade
from the 5th Oct. 1881 to the six of Decbr. 1881. At noon sailed
from Port St. Mary Bound to Birkenhead with a cargo of Potatoes
from Ardglass weather being fine and clear wind from the westward
Light Breeze at 6 P.M. Made Ormshead Light bearing S. by E.
Midnight passed the Bar Light Ship hauled up S.E. by E. for Formby
Light Vessel at 1 A.M. Abreast of Formby light ship at 1.30 A.M. the
Master came on deck he took the helm. He inquired how I was
steering I told him that the course was S.E. by E. but he had no
ocation to mind the compass as Crosshy Light Ship was right ahead
and to stear for her it would better then any compass the wr. being
fine and clear at 1.40 A.M. went below to warm my feet as they ware
coald and stiff at the time as I had been standing there above
seven houres had been about 1 hour and 20 minutes until shee was
fast aground on the Burbo Bank it being two hours to low watter came
on deck asked what he meant by running the vessel on that he should
be responsible for the cargo if damaged or lost he said it was the tide
that caused it when I replied that if he steared for the ship that the
tide would have been on the stabard bow and would have just her on
the opisite side of the chanel and that he must have been asleep or
stupid to do the like and that he must have hauld by the wind to get
the vessel there took of the mainsail and foresail and stowed them at
6.30 about 11.3 a flood tide got out the boat got the most of our clothes
into the Boat told the Master that the watter was up in the forecastle
he said it was time to leave the vessel at 7 back to the Boat and
abandoned her and proceeded up the channel with the flood tide had
not left the vessel more then one heure untill we saw the Betsey coming
in tow of the steem tug Lord Lion and soon passed us going up the
river the Master made this reply that he wished to god that they had
left the Vessel alone and let her sink we then proceeded up the river
as well as could be expected and boarded the Betsey in the river before
she got into dock but was told that we ware not to molest anything on
board as the Steam Boat Men had her in charge but went to Birkenhead

dock with the Vessel and got out the cargo in a few days when clear I asked the Master for my wages he told me that he would never give me one halfpeny more then I had got that was onley 12 shillings that I had received from him for about tow months and a half I made my accout of wages up from the 5 of Oct. on the 6th of Decbr. being two months at 3£ per month that was up to the time that she was abandond I went to an Advocate and he gave me a letter to take to him at Liverpool the reply he made was if they wanted him they must come and fetch him and that he neither give me money nor yet the tug company so he gave the Vessel up to the Receiver of wrecks and got on board the Manks steam boat and of to the Isle of Man where there is very little justice given in cases of this sort My Bill being £6 0 0 had been at court on the 14th and the court was dismisd with cost they ware two Soldier Officers and it being a wrong court which is very hard with me at preasent almost starving or go to beg from Dore to dore therefore I should like to hear from you and get your advice and perhaps from the board of trade For I think when a vessel is abandoed the crew ware entitled to their Wages up to that day and has been kept from empoyment these 4 weeks past I think that the Merchant Seamens Act extends to this Island as well as to Grate Britan I should like hear the board of trade opinion and compell them to act according and you will oblide yours truly Thos. Christian yo will oblide me and keep me from starvation.

P.S.—All this is troughe spite as the receivor of wrecks asked me if he had any other property and I told him that he had another vessel called the Ocen Gem and house property that is the reason he says that he will not pay me my Wages and I am the onley person that wants as the other was his son and as wicked as himself he had the vessel on shore three times those last 3 years and the crew left in Ireland and would not give them money to take them home and never paid them afterwards so I think he intends doing the same with me at least he says so that he will not pay as long as has money to pay Lawers he would sooner give them all, he had then pay me hoping to hear from you soon.

I Remain Yours truly,

THOS. CHRISTIAN.

Cross E. Caley, Rushen,
Isle of Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Haddington Shir Sept 4 Tranent West End New Row Scotland

To The Sectrety of The London Gazette—The Having Noticed The Following Announcement That Eighty Seven Candidates For The New Clarkshire of the Lower Division of The Civil Service London Gazette

I hearby Make Appication For The Prescribed Form The Sectrety Requests Gent or Put Forward As I intend To Stand At the Examination As A Candidate For The Lower Devision be Pleased To Put My Name As A Candidate Please I sent A Applation in the 4 or 5th August And As Yesterday Was The Day To Deside hoe was the Persons Chosen And To Whate Post of Dutey if i was Suffianct in Expiition of The Appication be Pleas to send A Fue Lines in

Recet of This Note Concluding And Remains yours Tuly

W.M. SMITH West End New Row Tranent
Haddington Shir
Scotland

N.—B. By Way of Frind Ship The Reson For Me Doing So A Prolamation was Giveing out by, Our Most Grachius Queen For the For the Formation of A New Volunteer Medical Staff Corps And As 12 Surgeons is Wanted I Requested My Name to be Put on the Roal As Surgeon and Chaplen : I have Send 5 Applations And 2 Privet Letters To The Horse Gards London I was Requested To Do So by Adugent West—A Gentleman of honer of The 26 Foot Regt Stationted at Edr. Castell : but never hes Got Anery Reply To Anery of My Applactions—if you Could Try To Solve This Mistray by Doing So you Will Oblidge yours Truly—

But Still it Must be Understod That I hold My Self in Redness by Comand of The Our Most Grachius Queen :—

in 4 Hours Notice After Post

GOD SAVE OUR GRACHIUS QUEEN.

AN ASPIRANT TO LITERARY FAME.

N/c on Tyne
 — Clayton St
Feb 14. 18—.

MESSRS HARRISON & SONS
 LONDON

DEAR SIRS

I am the author of a Pamphlet on the Foreign Policy of
 England

Will you print as many as requisite and equally divide the realizable value
 If you print say

100,000 copies

I have the honour to
 Remain
 Gentlemen

Yours faithfully

W. J. M.—.

In regard to the price I shall leave that to your discretion

A "DOUBLE ENTENDRE."

Coptic Street,
 Bloomsbury,
 W.C.
Jan. 19, —.

HARRISON, ESQ.

SIR,

My dear husband passed away this morning at 2 o'clock.
 If any member of the firm would like to follow I should only be too
 pleased to make arrangements for the same.

Yours respectfully,

E. W.—.

A FEW QUAINt ADDRESSES OF LETTERS FROM ABROAD WHICH HOWEVER
REACHED THEIR DESTINATION:—

Burkes Heritage,
London,
England.

Majestic Stationery Office,
Harrison and Sons,
45-47 St. Martin's Lane,
London, W.C.

Mr. His Highness,
45 Pall Mall, S.W.
Londres,
Angleterre.

Harris and Pall Mall,
Publishers,
London,
England.

Gazette
L.

Compision Mass and Harrison,
Printers Smartins Lane,
Carrington Cross,
London.

HOUSEKEEPING IN 1820

James Harrison (II) kept a carefully written Memo. Book of his domestic accounts in the years 1820 to 1826 which is still extant.

As the only item of rent which occurs is a quit rent of £1. 11s. 4d. we take it that his house in Lancaster Court was his own property. The Rates and Taxes occur with tolerable regularity as might have been expected.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Poor Rate	4 8 0	to 15 2 8
Water Rate	12 0	
Assessed Taxes	12 8 3	to 14 0 0
Land Tax	1 15 0	

The above are half-yearly but the amounts given below are rates and subscriptions which occurred annually :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church Rate	11 0	
Paving, Watch and Beadle Rate ...	3 17 4	to 4 4 4
Pew Rent	1 12 0	
Insurance	11 8 0	to 15 19 0

Subscriptions :—

	£ s. d.
West London Infirmary	1 1 0
Charity Schools	2 2 0
National Schools	1 1 0
Western Dispensary	1 1 0
Benevolent	1 1 0

A Sewers Rate occurs for the first time in 1826.

In the way of Servants' Wages we find :—

	£ s. d.
In 1820 only one item	2 13 0
In 1821 one item	2 0 0
In 1822 a total of	3 0 6
In 1824 „ „ „	8 10 0

The Baker's Bill appears to average about £16 per annum, and the Butcher's Bill about £32; but all these Household Accounts appear to have been settled with extreme irregularity. Apparently a Tradesman would let his bill run for one, three or twelve months accordingly as his desire to accommodate his customer or his own necessities predominated. Thus we find :—

	£	s.	d.
May 1820 Malt ...	...	15	7 10
April 1822 , ,	...	4	18 0
May 1822 , ,	...	7	2 6
Jan. 1820 Candles	...	5	8 0
April 1820 , ,	...	2	10 7
Dec. 1822 , ,	...	15	8

The term "doctor" does not occur but we find—

	£	s.	d.
Feb. 1820 Apothecary	...	6	6 6
Jan. 1822 , ,	...	16	10
Jan. 1823 , ,	...	3	2 2

Also, an important item which occurs about once in every two years :—

	£	s.	d.
Silking Hat	...	0	12 0

A decade later T. R. Harrison was keeping accounts in much the same way—paying the Apothecary, Mr. Jones, a round sum of £25 on occasion; and settling his tradesmen's accounts once a year. The favourite watering places for holidays were Gravesend, Ramsgate, and Margate. Visits were paid to Reading 1837, 1838. These were coaching-days, and in October, 1838, an item of 35s. was paid as a "Reward to Coachmen." Was this, we wonder, for services rendered in an accident or emergency? Perhaps for the recovery of lost luggage.

A FEW NAMES OF CUSTOMERS FROM OLD LEDGERS

1789.

T. HARRISON AND S. BROOKE, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Society for Propagating the Gospel in	Rivington.
Foreign Parts.	Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs
Dolland.	and Home Department.
St. Anne's Society School.	City of London Navigation Committee.
Mr. Alderman Hopkins.	Mr. Brown (for printing Tate's Psalms).

1820 to 1830.

Admiralty (Sir J. Gresham, 1st Lord).	Shoobred.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Sir Astley Cooper.
India Board.	Archdeacon Pott.
Home Office.	Earl of Liverpool.
Board of Trade.	Sir Robert Adair.
Council Office.	Morris (High Bailiff).
Colonial Office.	Benevolent Institution.
Foreign Office.	Stationers' Hall.
Irish Office.	Sun Fire Office.
Tax Office.	Mines Royal.
Lord John Russell (Paymaster-General).	F. Crakell.
Viscount Althorp.	Crakell and Robinson.
Rt. Hon. Geo. Canning.	Banting.
Lord Howard de Walden.	Barron and Son.
Commissioners of Buenos Ayres	Netherclift.
Claims.	Staunton and Son.
Amicable Assembly.*	Hertslet.
	Mrs. Hallett.

* A *London Gazette Index* 1788 (printed by T. Harrison), under a reference to "Amicable Society," has "exclusion of members." We trust that this was carried out in a perfectly "amicable" way.

1830 to 1840.

African Society.	Bible Society.
Asiatic Society (Arabic Proclamation 1839).	Sun Life Office. S.P.C.K.
Colonial Society.	Halling and Co. (? Halling Pearce and Stone).
West India Colonial Society.	Bayley and Co.
New Zealand Company.	Colbourn.
Portuguese Claims Commission.	Parker and Co.
Post Office.	Waterlow.
Woods and Forests.	Sir F. Désanger (Ramoneur Co.).
Pacific Steam Co.	

THE BELLS OF ST. MARTIN'S

"Ring out the old—Ring in the new"

WE have alluded in the course of our story to the demolition of Lancaster Court, Strand, and the laying out of Duncannon Street in the year 1830. To carry out this important London improvement the Government of the day required to take a portion of the old Churchyard of St. Martin's, and by way of compensation to the parish and to provide it with an equal space for burials they constructed under the North side of the Churchyard an extensive series of vaults, which are thus described by the *Morning Herald* of that day.

"The new Vaults under St. Martin's burial ground are the most capacious structures of the sort, we believe, in London. There are arcades and corridors leading to the vaults which branch off right and left. They were opened a few weeks since for inspection. . . . Crowds of ladies perambulated the vaults for some time; and the whole had more of the appearance of a fashionable promenade than the grim depository of decomposing mortality."

The latest event in connection with the firm of Harrison and Sons which we have to record is that they have acquired these vaults which have long since ceased to serve the purpose for which they were built. They will be used for the storage of a vast quantity of stock and material incidental to the still-growing printing business. So that here in 1914 we find again the representatives of the House of Harrison as they were a century ago within the sound of the bells of St. Martin's and literally under the shadow of the Church; and here we propose to cut short our narrative like a story that is unfinished.

In looking back to the commencement of our memoirs when the two young Apprentices first listened to the bells of St. Martin's, Ludgate, we see as down a long avenue of time a line of industry, development and of

steady progress, a long straight road ever widening as it approaches us. And if no phenomenal successes have marked the history of the firm, nor huge fortunes been accumulated within the lifetime of individuals, there has at least been a genuine and cordial co-operation of capital and labour to the mutual advantage of both. The partners of the firm, themselves craftsmen of the trade, and amongst the hardest of the workers, have never been out of sympathy with the employed, nor out of touch with their fellow craftsmen.

Four generations, now passed away, have heard the call of the bells of St. Martin's, and at many a marriage in the House of Harrison have their joyful chimes been rung.

To the two generations who are now entrusted with the fortunes of the Firm, and to those yet to come, long may the same true music peal.

Floreat Domus.

BOOKS REFERRED TO

"SOME LONDON PRINTING OFFICES." By J. S. Hodson. *Press News*, March, 1885.

"PROMINENT MASTER PRINTERS." By Angus McLean. *The Master Printer*, May, 1907.

"LIFE OF SIR SYDNEY H. WATERLOW, BART." By Geo. Smalley. London, Edward Arnold, 1909.

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"HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE." By Marshal-General Plantagenet Harrison. Vol. I., printed by Hazell, Watson and Viney, 1879.

"THE ROMANCE OF BOOKSELLING." By Mr. F. A. Mumby. Chapman and Hall, 1910.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE." By Sir Edward Hertslet, K.C.B. Murray, 1900.

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Harrison, Cecil Reeves
The house or Harrison

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